PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. III.

1848---1849.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.

PROCEEDINGS of the Society at *Trenton*, January 20th, 1848, - - - 1
Letter from James Logan to Colonel Cox, June 1719, relative to the dividing line of East and West Jersey, - - - - - - - - 15
Journal of Lieutenant Ebenezer Elmer. (Continued from Vol. II. page 194,) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 21-90
PROCEEDINGS at *Newark*, May 25th, 1848, - - - - - - - - - 57
Letter from David Ogden, February 20th, 1767, to the Claimants under Indian Purchases, - - - - - - - - - - - - 67
Memoir of Rev. James Caldwell, by Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., - 77
Extract from a Diary of Mr. Jacob Spicer, 1757, - - - - 103-192
A Brief Account of the Swedish Mission in Racoon and Penn's Neck, by Rev. Nicholas Collin, D. D. - - - - - - - - - - 105
PROCEEDINGS at *Princeton*, September 27th, 1848, - - - - - - 123
A Biographical Sketch of Governor William Franklin, by William A. Whitehead, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 137
PROCEEDINGS at *Trenton*, January 18th, 1849, - - - - - - - 261
Letter from Gov. Franklin to his Father, Dec. 24th, 1774, - - - 168
Journal of Major Wm. Gould during an Expedition into Pennsylvania, 1794, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 173
Index, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 199

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol III. 1848. No. 1.

TRENTON, *January 20th*, 1848.

THE SOCIETY met at this place this day in accordance with the by-laws, the President, Judge HORNBLOWER, in the chair.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, on motion of Mr. GIFFORD, of Newark, the minutes of the last January meeting were also read; and the reconsideration of the resolution of approval adopted at the subsequent meeting was moved by him with a view of supplying an apparent deficiency in the record, but on putting the question the motion was lost.

The Corresponding Secretary stated, that since his last report, communications had been exchanged with the Historical Societies of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, the American Antiq. Society, the New England Hist. and Genealogical Society, and other institutions, and laid upon the table letters from the Rev. O. M. JOHNSON, of Orange county, New York, a corresponding member, transmitting a book for the library and promising an original MS. Discourse relating to the History of Deckertown in this State—from the Rev. WM. COGSWELL, D.D., of Boston, in acknowledgment of his election as an honorary member of the Society—from Major JAMES D. GRAHAM, of U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps, accompanying, and explanatory of, several valuable Maps and Charts presented by him to the Society—from WM. MEDILL, Esq., of the office of Indian Affairs, transmitting an extended series of inquiries respecting the Indian Tribes of America, with a view to the collection of materials for the illustration of their past history and present condition, in compliance with a resolution of the last Congress

—from Mr. Samuel Hazard, of Philadelphia, drawing the attention of the Society to an intended publication of the "Annals of Pennsylvania"—and from others in relation to the Society's operations.

He also read letters from Col. Robt. G. Johnson, the First Vice President, declining a re-election, as the infirmities of age would probably prevent his taking hereafter an active part in the business of the Society: and stating that he had recently compiled a historical sketch of several of the most respectable families in the southern portion of the State, tracing back relationships to the individuals who first immigrated.

He also reported, that "having been entrusted by the Executive Committee with the exclusive charge of the Library during the last year, and the Society having by resolution accepted the proffer made by the Essex Board of Chosen Freeholders of the use of a room in the Court House at Newark, for the temporary accommodation of the Books, he has had them removed thither; and, with the assistance of the Recording Secretary, has so arranged them, that they may be referred to conveniently by the members.

"With the exception of a few volumes and pamphlets, still in the possession of the donors, or with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Library of the Society may now for the first time be said to be accessible; as heretofore, for the want of a suitable apartment, the books have been deposited in different hands at various places.

There are at present of bound or separate volumes about	650
Of which were obtained by purchase,	126
By donations, about	524

"These, with about 300 pamphlets, many of them highly valuable,—also received in donations—together with a number of maps and about 800 manuscripts—original and copies—constitute the germ of a library, which, it is believed, under judicious management, will generate a taste and fondness for historical disquisition and research, and enhance the literary character of the State.

"It is hoped that the members generally will use their exertions to secure for it every work calculated to advance the objects had in view by the Society.

"There are many single volumes scattered through the State, of little value to the present possessors, which if gathered would materially add to the value of the collection; and most of these, by the exercise of proper influence, could without doubt be obtained as donations—or, if necessary, be purchased. It is especially de-

sirable that complete files of the various newspapers which have been, or are now, published in the State, should be procured.

"The following are the only files which have yet been obtained, and many of these, it will be observed, are imperfect. They are specified in order that the members may supply the deficiencies if in their power:

The New Jersey Gazette from February, 1779, to March, 1780—from December, 1780, to April, 1781—from August, 1784, to September, 1785—from February, 1795, to August, 1797—and from September, 1792, to June, 1794—from Sept., 1796, to Feb. 1799, complete.

The New Jersey Journal from February, 1782, to February, 1783.

The New Brunswick Gazette and Weekly Monitor from July, 1787, to May, 1789.

Trenton Federalists and True Americans from January, 1803, to October, 1805.

The Newark Centinel of Freedom from November, 1810, to December, 1811, nearly complete.

The New York Post Boy for 1749 and 1750, and the *Pennsylvania State Gazette* for 1757, '8, '9."

He suggested that applications should be made to the Conductors of the present periodicals of the State for complete files of their respective journals, and also to the different State Legislatures for their published public documents.

The Treasurer, Mr. T. J. Stryker, reported that the receipts of the Society during the last year amounted to $580 95; the expenditures to $821 69; and that the balance in the treasury was $269 85—with a large sum of arrearages due from members. The report was referred to Messrs. Cooley and Alofsen, who subsequently presented it duly audited.

The Rev. D. V. McLean, Chairman of the Executive Committee then submitted the Annual Report of the progress of the Society.

During the year four of the resident and two of the honorary members of the Society have been removed by death, viz: Elias B. Caldwell, of Cape May, grandson of the Rev. James Caldwell, of Revolutionary memory; Thos. G. Haight, of Monmouth County; Jacob D. Edwards, of Elizabethtown; Wm. A. Hays, of Burlington Co.; Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq., and Chancellor Kent, of New York. During the year 37 resident and 7 corresponding members have been added, making the whole number of resident members at the present time 357, corresponding 40, and honorary 22.

During the year about 130 volumes and 200 pamphlets have been added to the Library by purchase and donation.

The Rev. Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported as follows:

"Since the last report three numbers of the 2d volume of the Proceedings of the Society have been published, and another number is now passing through the press which will complete the volume, and bring down the proceedings of the Society to the present time.

"The Committee regret to report that this important publication, so necessary to secure the great object and ends of the Society, is not sufficiently supported. They deem its continuance greatly desirable. It is a medium of communication with other Societies, and with all our donors throughout the country. It is a cheap medium of giving publicity to historical papers not of sufficient extent to make a volume—and it keeps our Society and its objects constantly before the public. If every member of the Society would subscribe and regularly pay for it, this would accomplish the end. And the Committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be authorized and directed to send a copy of our quarterly publication to each member of the Society; and that all such as do not return the same shall be considered as subscribers to it."

The Rev. D. V. McLEAN doubted the propriety and the success of the proposed measure, and therefore moved that the resolution be laid on the table: which was lost.

Bishop DOANE moved an amendment to the effect, that each member of the Society be notified of the deficiency in the number of subscribers to the periodical, and be requested to forward subscriptions therefor.

The amendment was lost; and the question recurring upon the resolution as reported by the Committee, it was adopted.

Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on the Colonial Document Fund, reported that no progress had been made in collecting the amount proposed to be raised, in consequence of most of the Committee deeming it impracticable: and as the Society at its last meeting had authorized the presentation of the subject again to the Legislature, he moved that the Committee be discharged—which was agreed to.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Nominations, reported upon the names of 14 resident, 11 corresponding, and 3 honorary

members, who were all duly elected; and new nominations were received.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Doane, W. N. Wood, J. G. King, S. G. Potts and Kirkpatrick, a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and also announced the Standing Committees as follows:

On Publications.—Messrs. Duer, Murray, C. King, Cooley, J. S. Condit, Wm. B. Kinney, W. A. Whitehead.

On Purchases.—Messrs. Wm. B. Kinney, J. J. Chetwood, D. V. McLean, Doane and Mickle.

On Statistics.—Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, S. G. Potts, Bradley, J. P. Jackson and A. Q. Keasbey.

On Nominations.—Messrs. Murray, John S. Condit and Professor Maclean.

Judge Duer stated, in substance, that the papers of Lord Stirling which had been recently discovered in the New York Historical Society, as noticed at a previous meeting, had been placed at his disposal by that institution, for the purpose of enabling him to make copies of such as he might think it advisable to add to the collection already in the possession of this Society; that he had been some time engaged in transcribing them, and in appending explanatory notes, with the view of placing a MS. volume in the library; and that as no acknowledgment had as yet been made to the New York Society for its liberality in furnishing the materials which had been used in the preparation of the Life of Lord Stirling, constituting the 2d volume of the Society's Collections, he would offer the resolutions which follow:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby presented to the New York Historical Society for their courtesy and liberality in permitting copies to be taken of the Stirling Papers in their possession, for the benefit and use of this Society.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted by the Corresponding Secretary to the New York Historical Society.

The Resolutions were adopted.

Judge Duer being called to the chair by the President, the special business before the Society then came up, being the amendment to the Constitution reduced to writing by General Wall at the last meeting and entered upon the Journal, viz:

"In article VIII. to strike out 'the Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the city of Newark, in the county of Essex,' and insert—*The Library and Cabinet of the Society shall be located in the City of Trenton, in the County of Mercer.*"

The Rev. D. V. McLean moved to postpone the subject until 3 o'clock, P. M.; but—after some remarks by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Gen. Wall, Dr. Murray, and Mr. W. Rutherfurd—withdrew the proposition; and on motion of Judge HORNBLOWER, it was

Resolved, That the discussion on the proposed amendment to the Constitution now before the Society, shall cease at half-past 3, and the question thereon be then taken.

A debate then ensued, in which the amendment was advocated by General Wall, the Rev. Mr. McLean and Rev. Mr. Starr, and opposed by Dr. Murray, Messrs. Frelinghuysen and C. Parker

The hour for closing the debate having arrived, Mr. JAMES G. KING called for the ayes and noes, and Messrs. Bradley and Starr were appointed tellers.

Those who voted in the *affirmative* were Messrs. Cooley, Doane, J. Ewing, Field, Fort, Hammell, Hamilton, Halsted, Halsted, Jr., Kirkpatrick, Lawrence, Marsh, Marcellus, J. D. Miller, Milspaugh. Mills, A. C. McLean, D. V. McLean, Mairs, Olden, J. Patterson, Pearson, Redmond, Richards, J. Rogers, Ryerson, Starr, Stratton, W. P. Sherman, J. C. Schenck, Stryker, Wall, Williamson —33.

Those who voted in the *negative* were, Alofsen, Bradley, J. J. Chetwood, Coles, Cogswell, Condit, Crosby, Davison, Duer, Duryee, Frelinghuysen, Goble, Grover, R. T. Haines, Hillyer, Hornblower, Hubbell, Jackson, Johnes, J. G. King, Kinney, T. T. Kinney, J. A. Miller, Morris, Murray, Ogden, A. B. Paterson, C. Parker, R. K. Rogers, W. Rutherfurd, L. A. Smith, Sykes, Tonnele, Van Pelt, W. A. Whitehead, Wood—36.

So the amendment was lost,

On motion of Mr. O. S. HALSTED, Jr., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, the New Jersey Legislature by a concurrent resolution has appointed a committee to examine a certain book of manuscripts now in the State Library, consisting of letters and other important matter relative to the War of the Revolution—and also such other manuscripts as may be found among the archives of the State worth preserving, with a view of their publication for the use of the State and for distribution: and Whereas it is highly important that such manuscripts and books as illustrate the past should be preserved and published,—therefore,

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society do hereby express their gratification at the action already taken by the Legislature upon this subject, and trust that such further measures

will be adopted as may tend to facilitate and secure a result so desirable.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be presented to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, with a request that the same be laid before those bodies.

In furtherance of the suggestions of the Acting Librarian, Mr. Wm. B. Kinney moved the following resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to make application, by circular or otherwise, to the conductors of the different periodicals of the State, to place at the disposal of the Society, to be deposited in the library,—so far as may be in their power—files of their respective Journals, either of past or future years.

Resolved, That the President of the Society be authorized to apply to the different Executives of the States, for such legislation as may place at the disposal of the Society, to be deposited in the library, such published public documents as they may be at liberty to present to the Society.

On motion of Dr. Murray,

Resolved, That the President of the Society be requested to solicit from the several authors of this State copies of their works to be presented to M. Vattemare.

The Corresponding Secretary drew the attention of the Society to its action in reference to the papers of Governor Franklin which were thought to be in Paris. As directed, he had communicated by letter on several occasions with the American Consul at Paris on the subject, but from some cause unknown to him his letters had remained unanswered.

Mr. Bradley then offered the following resolution, which was adopted—

Resolved, That the President of the Society be requested to address a communication to the American Minister at Paris, or other person residing there, as he may deem advisable—with the view of obtaining information relative to the papers of Governor Franklin.

After some remarks in reference to the system of International Exchanges, introduced by Mr. A. Vattemare and the obligations of the Society to that gentleman for the donation made by him to the Library,

Mr. J. P. Jackson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to present in behalf of this Society to M. Vattemare its grateful sense of his generous courtesy and liberality exhibited in the donation of a number of valuable works to this Society, and that three copies of the Society's publications be presented to M. Vattemare.

Bishop DOANE, from the Committee appointed to nominate officers, reported the following names—

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, *President.*
ROBERT G. JOHNSON,
PETER D. VROOM,
JAMES PARKER, } *Vice Presidents.*

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, (Newark), *Corresponding Secretary.*
JOHN S. CONDIT, (Newark) *Recording Secretary.*
JAMES ROSS, (Newark,) *Treasurer.*
And for the *Executive Committee*—

DANIEL V. MCLEAN, NICHOLAS MURRAY, WILLIAM B. KINNEY, ARCHER GIFFORD, STACY G. POTTS, JOHN MACLEAN, LITTLETON KIRKPATRICK, GEORGE W. DOANE, ELIAS B. D. OGDEN.

Which gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year. The Society deemed it due to the distinguished services of the venerable Colonel Johnson to continue him as first Vice President, notwithstanding his letter declining the office. The Society, at half-past 4, adjourned for dinner.

EVENING SESSION.

When the Society met in the evening, pursuant to adjournment, M. CHARLES KING asked leave to introduce a resolution relating to the system of Inter-National Exchanges under the direction of M. Vattemare.

Leave being granted, Mr. K. proceeded to say, that having been unavoidably detained from the meeting in the morning, when he had designed to present the resolution he was now about to offer, he would not occupy much time in relating its objects. He had seen with pleasure the resolution passed by the Society in the morning in relation to M. Vattemare, and only now wished to add to it what would carry out in the most effectual manner the object of that resolution.

Of the enterprise to which M. Vattemare has consecrated so many years, so much time, effort and money, the Society need not any fresh illustration. They had in their own possession gratifying evidence of its results, and the State had recently acknowledged very valuable works presented, through the instrumentality of M. Vattemare, to its legislature by the Chamber of Deputies of France, and other public authorities of that Kingdom.

But it might not be generally known, and that was the point at which he (Mr. K.) was aiming, that in this labor of love, this genuine and original enterprise of philanthropy, this self-imposed mission for making better known to each other the nations of the

earth, by an interchange of their intellectual treasures, and their works of art and utility, M. Vattemare was an unpaid volunteer—that he not only gave his time, his zeal, but his money, for the moving about from place to place, and from nation to nation, with large accumulation of books, engravings, &c., cost a great deal of money. In view of these, the Legislature of the States of Maine and Massachusetts had each voted several hundred dollars, to be paid to M. Vattemare to defray the necessary expenses of his agency, and New York had done likewise.

Mr. K. then read a letter from Dr. T. R. Beck, of Albany, one of the Regents of the University of N. Y., setting forth the appropriations made by two consecutive Legislatures for the object and put at the disposal of the Regents aforesaid, in order to be paid to M. Vattemare.

It was in the hope and belief that New Jersey would follow these good examples that Mr. K. now proposed a resolution, that this Society should ask from the Legislature at its present session, some like appropriation—a few hundred dollars only—to be disbursed by a Committee of this Society, under the direction of the Legislature, for similar purposes.

Mr. K. spoke from personal knowledge, when he said that there was no speculation in M. Vattemare's enterprise. It was wholly and singularly disinterested—one of which the labor and sacrifice were all his—the benefits all ours. But it did not seem fit in itself, nor consonant with the dignity of a free State, to permit any individual, however zealous or enthusiastic, to expend his means for its benefit. It concerns, therefore, the character, not less than the right feelings of the State, to take care that no pecuniary sacrifices shall be incurred by M. Vattemare in his beneficial enterprise, so far, at least, as we are interested in it. It is not, Mr. K. desired it to be understood, a compensation to M. Vattemare, that any appropriation is asked—that gentleman neither expects, nor seeks, any pecuniary reward. His reward is in the consciousness of seeking to do good. It is merely to indemnify him and the agency he has established for unavoidable expenses of storage, packing, freight, transportation, &c., and to put the general agency upon a footing that will establish it independently of the life and services of M. Vattemare himself, so that the good he does may live after him.

Mr. K. then branched off into some anecdotes, illustrative of M. Vattemare's singular enthusiasm in the work which has been the business of his life—a work of such entire self-abnegation, and such unmixed benefit to others. The very presence of such a

man among us was fitted to inspire with new zeal every Historical Society.

From these considerations, Mr. K. felt authorized to ask the concurrence of the Society in the resolution he would now read.

Mr. James G. King then rose and said—

"The motion just made—of which I had no knowledge beforehand—appears to me entitled to the favorable consideration of the Society, and in rising to second it, I wish to add a few words in confirmation of that part of it which asks for an appropriation by the Legislature of a moderate sum of money towards defraying the expenses of M. Vattemare's proceedings; for I have reason to know that his ardor in the cause which he has espoused, has led him so far in his disinterested career as to lose sight of all pecuniary considerations, and, indeed, to impair his private resources.

In a conversation which I had quite recently, in Paris, with a member of the Chamber of Deputies, allusion was made by him to the second visit to this country of M. Vattemare—in whose behalf the greatest interest was evinced. The Deputy remarked that he was a most extraordinary man—and had devoted all his energies to his philanthropic labors, with a zeal and disinterestedness which were unparalleled, and he trusted that in America everything would be done to promote his success—for that his own means were quite moderate, and could not prove adequate to his object without public aid.

I could not help replying, that it seemed but a duty for us, in this country, to co-operate in that, as in every other way, with so true a friend to the dissemination of knowledge, in all its branches—who was devoting his life and talents to objects in which the United States were perhaps more interested than any other portion of the globe; for, Mr. President, who shall set a limit to the benefits to be conferred upon us by the constant interchange of knowledge between the enlightened nations of the World—and our people who are so generally educated? It seems to me therefore a most appropriate action on the part of this Historical Society to adopt the resolution just offered."

Bishop Doane followed with some strong expressions of gratification and approbation of these remarks and their object.

The resolution of Mr. King was adopted as follows—

Resolved, That an application be made in behalf of the Society to the Legislature of the State, for an appropriation of money for the furtherance of the system of International Exchanges under the charge of M. A. Vattemare, and that General Wall, Chief

Justice Green and R. S. Field, Esq., be a committee to present the application and to receive and disburse whatever sums may be appropriated, under such restrictions as the Legislature may prescribe.

A paper was then read by R. S. Field, Esq., upon "The establishment and progress of Courts, and the peculiarities in the administration of Justice in the provinces of East and West Jersey."

On motion of Rev. Mr. McLean,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Mr. Field for his highly valuable and interesting paper, and that he be requested to deposit a copy in the archives of the Society.

On motion of Judge Duer,

Resolved, That the address of Mr. Field, should a copy be placed at the disposal of the Society, be referred to the Committee on Publications with power.

The Society then adjourned to meet at Newark on the fourth Thursday of May next, in accordance with the by-laws.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society, January 20th, 1848.

To the Hon. Daniel Haines, Governor-Elect of New Jersey:

Newark, *December 15th*, 1847.

Sir—Knowing the interest which you have heretofore manifested in the success of the project for obtaining definite information respecting our Colonial Documents in the English archives, which has been several times brought to the notice of the Legislature, I venture to draw your attention to the subject at the present time with the view of suggesting, that an expression of your approbation to the Legislature would be calculated materially to remove objections that may exist in the minds of some of the members. The subject will again be brought before the Legislature through the Historical Society, and it is to be hoped that the session will not be allowed to pass without some favorable action. It has been referred to in most of the influential papers of the State at different times in terms of warm approval, and I believe no individual out of the Legislature has been heard to express a doubt of its propriety, and, indeed, in that body, when a

vote was last taken upon it in 1845–6, it required but one more in the affirmative to make the two-third's majority required.

My own interest in the subject—having first brought it before the Legislature in 1843–1844—and the desire felt by the Historical Society for prompt action by the Legislature, must be my apology for troubling you with some remarks in relation to the mode proposed for securing the information sought; the value of which has been fully set forth in the reports made by Committees both of the House of Assembly and Senate, to two of which, transmitted to you by the mail that takes you this, I would draw your attention.

We have recently commenced a new era in our political existence, and it seems therefore particularly appropriate for us to adopt some means for the preservation of the documents illustrative of our past history. Every individual who feels an honest pride in tracing his descent from an enterprising and virtuous ancestry, from whom a valued estate has been derived, feels also an interest in the events that marked their course to prosperity and honor, and gathers from their history the lessons of wisdom and experience; and so should it be with a citizen of the State. He has inherited a patrimony his own arm procured not for him; it was not by his enterprise that the broad land has been filled with thriving villages and populous cities, nor was it by his foresight that his civil and religious liberties were secured to him. He has taken possession of his inheritance and finds himself surrounded by blessings which render the responsibilities of occupancy and improvement far more weighty; and to fit himself for his duties, and to enable him to discharge the debt of gratitude he owes the fathers of the State, a recurrence should certainly be had to the sentiments and measures of the men, their characters, and the emergencies they triumphed over in creating for *him* the privileges and advantages he enjoys. Regarded in this light, the memorials of our history abroad assume a value which I am confident every Jerseyman must appreciate.

I would not, however, have the State taxed with the expense of a Historical Agent like her sister New York: our economical legislators might well hesitate to recommend the creation of such an office, or to appropriate the requisite sum; but the course pointed out in both the reports sent herewith, of obtaining an Analytical Index to the papers in the English Archives, will be attended with comparatively small expense, while it will place the State in possession of precise information, which will enable either the Legislature or individuals to obtain such documents as may

be desired, simply through the agency of the officers of the State Paper Department. No one who examines the Indexes or Calendars to the New York papers can fail to perceive the great value which they possess, independent of the papers to which they refer:—verifying dates, giving facts, and furnishing many items of information highly important in themselves.

When the subject was first brought to the notice of the Legislature, the presence of Mr. J. R. Broadhead in London, as the agent of New York, afforded many facilities for the successful prosecution of the measure proposed; and now, although the agency of Mr. Brodhead has closed, his residence there in the character of Secretary of Legation will prove highly serviceable from his intimate acquaintance with the various depositories, as well as with the officers of the different departments; and I am confident the State may rely upon Mr. Brodhead's active co-operation, should his supervision be solicited.

Associated with this matter is the kindred one of obtaining copies of Historical documents referring to our State in the possession of other States of the Union, and especially New York. The close connection that at different periods existed between the provinces of New York and New Jersey caused, necessarily, a mutual interest in many political papers; and a number of this charter are included in the documents procured by Mr. Brodhead, which I have had the pleasure to examine. There were, also, previously in the Secretary of State's Office, at Albany, translations of several papers connected with the occupancy by the Dutch of, what is now, New Jersey, possessing considerable interest. The liberality of the State of New York allowing free access to these documents, copies for the State Library could be obtained at no cost save the time occupied in selecting and the expense of copying. The obtainment of these papers might be connected with the other proposed measure, or be adopted alone as the Legislature may deem advisable.

I fear I may already have encroached too much upon your time, but I cannot close my letter without calling your attention to another matter, which was brought to the notice of the Legislature at its last session by the Executive Committee of the Historical Society—I allude to the Criminal Statistics of the State. As Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Society, I endeavored a year or more since to enlist the interest of gentlemen in various parts of the State to obtain full returns from every county calculated to show the relative proportion of crime in different communities—at different periods—and under different cir-

cumstances but with the exception of the interesting report from the Keeper of the State Prison, made two winters ago, very little success attended my exertions, owing principally to the fact, that no regular system was observed in the different counties in recording the information required. In one county, for example, it was found that no record book was kept at the Jail; the commitments were put away in the keeper's desk to remain there frequently only until a piece of waste paper was required, and it was impossible to tell who had been prisoners for a few months back. In other counties, such books of record as had been kept, were considered the private property of the officers, and had been carried away by them when removed from office; and I believe there is scarcely a county in the State where there is any general record that will present in a convenient form the judicial statistics of either past or present times. The States of Massachusetts, New York and others, following the example of all the nations of Europe, have for several years had full returns made, by the various county officers, of all the details requisite to form an intelligent opinion of the relative increase or decrease of crime, and it is difficult to discover how legislators can judge of the efficiency of modifications of their laws, or philanthropists of their measures of reform, unless accurate returns are from time to time obtained from the officers of the State connected with the legal tribunals.

I should judge the Legislature could impose upon the various county officers the duty of making such returns to the Secretary of State, embracing all the items of information desired—forms for which may be obtained from the States I have named, or be prescribed by the Secretary.

Limited in extent as is New Jersey, she might be made a model State, in all things requiring system and order; and especially in the important matter of placing our citizens in possession of every kind of information relating to her resources, the condition of her population, the statistics of mortality, crime, education, &c., the compactness of her territory would ensure success to a degree far beyond what is obtained in large States, were it properly undertaken.

Hoping that your influence may be exerted in every proper way to obtain the ends in view, I remain, sir,

With much respect, yours,

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

To the Hon. DANIEL HAINES,
&c., &c., &c.,
Hamburgh.

LETTER FROM JAMES LOGAN TO COLONEL COX.

[Copied from the original letter-book of Logan in his own hand writing, in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and presented by Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Philadelphia.]

"Coll. Cox:

"Discoursing w^th^ W. Trent concerning thy affairs and those of Jersey, he desired me to give thee some acco^t^ of ye late act of Assembly, for dividing that Province between ye Eastern and Western Propriet^rs^ wh. I must at present doe very briefly.

Dr. Johnston procured a Clause to be inserted in ye Revenue Act of N York S^sre^ 1717 allowing 300 lb on ye part of that Govm^t^ for dividing ye Province from N Jersey, also an act last Winter at Amboy for running ye Same Line on ye part of Jersey, but no way could be then found to raise the money. Another act was proposed for dividing ye Jerseys in which Provision should be made for defraying ye charges of both, but this was like to prove very intricate.

Last summer those of East Jersey finding that ye head of Rackaway came much nearer to Allametunck than that we call'd Passyack, insisted that Rackaway was ye true branch of Passyack intended in thy ffathers agreement and by this they would cutt off from the Western Prop^rs^ all Weppenunck Neck. We then insisted on it that Pepock not Allametunck was ye true branch of Rariton. This brought the agreement itself into question and we soon found as it had long been suspected that it had no sufficient foundation in ye Law to be built upon. We therefore had recourse to ye Division of ye Quinquepartite Deed as ye true and only legal Boundary since by it all ye Prop^rs^ of both Divisions had purchased. Those of E. Jersey insisted on an equal Division and endeavour'd to prove this was alwayes intended and that in L^d^ Neil Campbells time all ye principal Proprietors had agreed on both sides to recede from the quinquepartite Division for which they really had a great deal more to shew than any of our side expected. We however insisted strenuously on that Line as both our and their Right and would by no means recede from it.

But as they had for about 30 y^rs^ been broke in upon, it was in vain to propose it to the Assembly unless all ye settlers and Purchasers on both sides should be secured. It was therefore agreed that all ye Lands taken up by ye Eastern Proprietors on ye west side of ye Line should be still held on ye same right in ye same

manner as if they had been taken up in the Eastern Division provided they did not exceed ye quantity that ye Western Prop^{rs} had taken up on ye East side of ye Line. The same provision was made for the Lands of the Western Prop^{rs} and when the quantities taken on ye wrong sides of ye Lines respectively by the Prop^{rs} of both Divisions were compared, ye surplusage, after two y^{rs} allowed on both sides to buy rights, is to be taken off from ye unsettled Lands of the 2d and 3d Dividends on ye Eastern side and from ye like Lands of the 4th Dividend on ye Western side or out of ye unsurvey'd Lands on either side if such can be found of value. Thus both sides are to have ye exact quantity they first purchased, and all ye settlers on both sides are made easy.

This act cost me a months attendance at Amboy in feb and march last, but none was a happier Instrum^{t} in obtaining it than Dr. Johnston who has lately purchased a whole Propriety in West Jersey. The Commiss^{rs} of N. York and N. Jersey are now actually out upon that Partition Line, and when the Northern point on Delaware is fixed in Discovering of which there is a very good brass Instrum^{t} wth able artists employed we shall easily find how ye other Line between the two Divisions is to run. By ye inclosed Print thou will see who are the managers to raise the money &c for ye Western Division. The Commiss^{rs} for running the Line on their part are Jos. Kirkbride and Jno. Reading (ye old man is deceased) on ye Eastern side. Dr. Johnston and Geo. Willocks are appointed who wth J. Alexander and Jacob Taylor on our part and Capt Jerrat for N York are now actually upon ye work.

Tho this Division will not I believe prove so advantageous to us as that of thy ffather and R Barclay, could we have got Pepeck and Whippenunck Neck without any dispute yet we all believe at p'sent we shall be no Losers by it, but shall have this great advantage that ye Titles of Land will be much better settled and their prices will considerably advance.

I admire in ye mean time that no body appears here in thy behalf to take care of thy affairs if there were any such they would have all due regard shewn them by ye Council of Prop^{rs} who still continue much ye same. Pray order the Pay for thy three Propieties at 50 l each for the first paymt, for tho' we have very full Power we would not use any rigorous measures.

Having this oportunity I must mention another affair in which thy name has suffered much—it is thine and P. Sonman's Releases of those old irregular surveys in the first Letting Purchase. Yours

and mine were all [delivered?] together to J. Basse to be [recorded?] When called on for them he produced mine but could not find yours, being threatened to be sued by those to whom the Release was given, he excuses himself by alledging that they were privately taken out of ye Office, of w^hich^ he has made affidavit. It can be abundantly proved that they were executed and deliv'd to him, and I need not mention what further construction must be put on it by all men if they be not produced. I hope they will be found for ye reputation of all concerned. Pray excuse the hurry of this. I sett about it just as thy bro^r^ Trent informed me he was sealing up. If I can serve thy just interest in anything acquaint me with it and I shall readily serve thee as

Thy real well wishing frd J. L."

Philada 27th June 1719

P^r^ Simmons to Lond."

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 20TH, 1848.

From the American Phil. Society.—Proceedings of the Society from July, 1846, to March, 1847, (Vol. IV., Nos. 36, 37.)

From the Maine Historical Society.—Volume 2d of their Collections.

From Major Jas. D. Graham, U. S. A.

A map of Cape Cod, including the townships of Provincetown and Turo, with a chart of Cape Cod Harbor, &c., &c., &c., in 4 sheets; from surveys executed during portions of the years 1833, '34 and '35.

A printed report (from the Congressional documents) upon the surveys, &c., for the construction of the above mentioned map.

A map, in 5 sheets, shewing the survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, from the mouth of the river Sabine, to Logan's Ferry, near the 32d degree of North Latitude.

A map, on 1 small sheet, shewing the continuation of said boundary from Logan's Ferry, to the intersection of the river Sabine, with the parallel of 32 deg. of North Latitude.

A map, in 3 sheets, shewing a continuation of the said boundary by a due north line from the point where the river Sabine is intersected by the parallel of 32 deg. of N. Latitude, to the Red River.

A printed report (from the Congressional documents) upon the surveys and scientific operations for the demarcation of the aforesaid boundary.

A map, in 1 sheet, marked G3, shewing the lines of boundary between the United States and the British Provinces in North America, from the mouth of the river St. Croix, in the Bay of Fundy, to the intersection of the parallel of 45 deg. of North Latitude with the east bank of the river St. Lawrence near St. Regis, as claimed by the two Governments, under the Treaty of Paris of 1783,—as awarded, or proposed to be settled by the King of the Netherlands, and as finally adjusted under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington, concluded August 9th, 1842.

A profile, obtained by the use of the spirit level and an astronomical transit, of the due north line, from the monument at the source of the river St. Croix to the south shore of the river St. John, in the years 1840 and 1841.

From the United States.—The Congressional Documents of the last session.

From the Author.—Notes on the early settlement of the North Western Territory, by Hon. Jacob Burnet—1 vol., 8vo.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society.—Their Quarterly publication for July and October, 1847, and January, 1848, (Vol. I. Nos. 3 and 4, and Vol. II. No. 1.)

From the Author.—Gleanings for the History of the Reformed Dutch Church of Harlingen, Somerset Co., N. J., by C. C. Hoagland.

From the War Department.—Inquiries respecting the Indian Tribes of the United States.

From the Kentucky Hist. Society.—Newspaper Report of their proceedings, from Dec. 1846, to February 1847.

From the Author.—A Historical Sermon, designed as a memorial of the settlers and inhabitants of Wantage, Sussex Co., by Rev. Peter Kanouse, M. A.

From Mr. R. Van Pelt.—Report of the Proceedings of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, 1762.

From the Pennsylvania Hist. Society.—Their Bulletin for March, 1847. Vol. I., No 10.

From Governor Haines.—An original letter from Richard Stock-

ton to Robert Ogden, of Elizabethtown, dated at Princeton, Sept. 13th, 1765, referring to public affairs.

From Mr. Charles T. Day, of Newark.—Journal of Proceedings of the 3d Senate of New Jersey, 1847.

Minutes of the New Jersey Assembly, 1847.

Spencer's Reports of New Jersey Supreme Court Cases, from November, 1844, to July, 1845.

Acts of Twenty Ninth Congress, 1st session.

From the State.—Acts and Resolutions of the Twenty-ninth Congress, 1st and 2d sessions.

From A. Vattemare, Esq.—Report of the Joint Library Committee of the New York Legislature on Inter-national Exchanges, 1847.

Chronologie des Rois Grecs d'Egypte. 2d vol., 8 vo.

Souvenirs Historiques Sur la Revolution de 1830, par S. Berard; Paris, 1834.

Dictionnaire d'Agriculture Pratique; Paris, 1840.

Œuvres du Monsieur de Montesquieu. 5 vols., 12 mo.

Œuvres du Philosophe de Sans Louci. 2 vols., 8 vo.

Œuvres Choisies de Trouson du Courdrey Avocat du Parliment, Defenseur of la Reine Marie Antoinette, &c.—par M. Edmond Blanc; Paris, 1829. 2 vols., 8vo.

Du Progres Social au profit des Classes Populaires non indigentes—par M. Felix de la Farille. Paris, 1839. 2 vols., 8vo.

Lettres Historiques et Galantes de deux Dames de Condition—par Madame Dunoyer. 5 vols., 12mo.

Tableau de la Situation des Etablissements Francais dans l'Algerie, 1844–5. 1 vol., quarto, with a map.

Exposees des Motifs Rapports et Debats des Chambres Legislatifs, concernant les Lois des 18 et 19; Juillet, 1845—relative au regime des Esclaves, &c. 1 vol., 8 vo.

Histoire de Chateau d'Arques—par A. Deville: Rouen, 1839. 8vo.

MEMBERS ELECTED

JANUARY 20TH, 1848.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Rev. Robert B. Campfield, *Newark.*
Rev. T. W. Chambers, *Somerville.*
Rev. J. B. Condit, D.D., *Newark.*
Henry G. Darcy, *Newark.*
Joseph Edsall, *Hamburgh.*
Hon. Gabriel H. Ford, *Morristown.*
Lewis C. Grover, *Newark.*
Rev. John M. Johnson, *Hanover, Morris Co.*
James Keene, *Newark.*
Robert H. McCarter, *Newton.*
Charles McFarlan, *Longwood, Morris Co.*
Jonathan Oliphant, *Medford.*
William Rankin, *Newark.*
T. H. Richards, *Burlington.*
Richard W. Stites, *Morristown.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Joseph W. Blachly, *Cincinnati.*
Isaac Coe, M.D., *Indianapolis.*
Henry F. Condict, M.D., *Washington, D.C.*
James Cook, *Terre Haute, Ind.*
Charles Augustus Davis, *New York.*
David English, *Georgetown, D. C.*
Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, *Cincinnati.*
Rev. J. T. Headley, *New York.*
Edward Mills, *Cincinnati.*
John Neilson, M. D., *New York.*
Robert Simpson, *Cincinnati.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. W. W. Campbell, *New York.*
John R. Bartlett, *New York.*
Robert G. Rankin, *Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y.*

JOURNAL

OF

LIEUTENANT EBENEZER ELMER,

OF THE THIRD REGIMENT OF NEW JERSEY TROOPS IN THE CONTINENTAL SERVICE.

[*Continued from page* 194, *Vol. II.*]

FORT DAYTON, NEW YORK.

Sunday, September 8th, 1776.—Orders issued by Col. ELMER, September 6th, 1776:

"GARRISON ORDERS.

"PAROLE—WASHINGTON.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Seeber.

"The guard in garrison to consist of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 24 Privates. A Corporal and 6 Privates to mount guard at the Colonel's quarters. The officer of the guard to send a Corporal and 4 Privates round with the drums to beat the tattoo at 9 o'clock, will beat up as far as the Colonel's quarters and along the main street; the other way, as far as Col. Bellenger's. The officer of the guard will send a patrole round the main street, as far as any soldier's quarters, at 10 o'clock, who are to make prisoners of all that they find out at that time. The patrole are to guard again between the hours of 3 and 4 for the same purpose. The officer of the day will go the guard rounds between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, and see that the guards are vigilant in their duty. The officer of the guard is to visit the sentries every four hours during the night, and to see that the sentinel next the guard house every half hour cries out, *all's well*—passing it round from sentinel to sentinel—confining those who are negligent in this part of their duty.

"The Colonel recommends to all under his command, as they regard their honor or safety, that they avoid all kind of plunder; but that public and private property be kept inviolable.

"The commanding officer of each company to make a true return of the state of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition belonging to his company, that the commanding officer may know the state thereof this evening, in order to supply those who need as soon as possible. "SAM'L ELMER, Col."

One of the Oneida Chiefs arrived here some time last night with information that there are 7000 Regulars and Indians now fortifying at Oswego, and making preparations to cross the Lakes; that when the Regulars arrived, they sent their Indians they then had, which were considerable, to the other Indians to come and join them, or else they would come up and destroy them root and branch—upon which the Cayugas, Onondagos and Senecas immediately fell in with them; the Oneidas and Tuscaroras still holding to their integrity and appear ready to assist us. No doubt a bloody battle must ensue if those blood-thirsty savages and George's men, who are worse than savages, cross the Lake. God grant we may have success!

The men were busily employed, notwithstanding it being a day of rest, in digging the trench round the fortification, under Capt. Walker.

Col. Elmer dispatched an express to Albany this afternoon, to inform the General of the express he received from the Indians.

Monday, September 9th, 1776.—P. M.—Lieut. Patterson returned from Albany. Brings more authenticated reports concerning the battle fought on Long Island between the King's troops and those of the American States. Generals Sullivan and Sterling are certainly taken prisoners; and General Parsons stood a very narrow chance therefor. It is said about 600 of our men were killed and 1800 of the King's: if so, although they obtained the ground, we certainly got the best of the battle. Busy towards evening in preparing some of our men, in order to march with Mr. Patterson to-morrow for Fort Schuyler.

Had ball play for some time in the afternoon, at which the Colonel was a jovial spectator. Visited the sick, &c., in the evening.

Tuesday, September 10th, 1776.—Got up at reveilee beat and gave out to our men cartridges for their march, who were fixed out, and set off about sunrise. These which follow, viz., Jona. Lummis, Corporal Richard Burch, Isaac Hazleton, Abr'm Hazleton, Jno. Burroughs and Samuel Potter, leaving the remainder behind. After they were gone I went out and attended to the sick. Lieuts. Tuttle and Quimby and Serj. Wilkinson came up here to-day in a wagon, being unwell; and, after staying some short time, proceeded on to Fort Schuyler, leaving the company behind to follow after.

Wednesday, September 11th, 1776.—The former part of the day was spent in attending the sick, &c., and reading Le Drans's Chirurgical works.

By Lieuts. Tuttle and Quimby yesterday, I was informed that a number of militia were draughted from below to come up and reinforce us at this place, as it is expected we shall soon be attacked by 7000 of the enemy said to be at Oswego; a formidable enemy for us to encounter, indeed!

Sat on a Court Martial to-day.

All hands at this post are daily ordered out upon fatigue at sunrise, to labor at the Fort, which they are enlarging to a very great extent, enclosing near half an acre of ground. At 4 o'clock, P. M., Lieuts. Gordon and Anderson arrived here with Capt. Dickinson's Company. I went with them to wait on Col. Elmer for orders; they, after staying some time, proceeded on up to the batteaux and slept by them. I waited on the Colonel, and after considerable persuasion, prevailed on him to let me go up, provided I took with me all our men possibly able. Accordingly, after getting Dr. Cooke to take care of the sick behind, I made preparations for marching to-morrow morning. The batteaux were so loaded I could not get my chest nor any luggage up but what I carried. Settled all my accounts at this place, and took a parting drink with the officers here, as it may possibly be the last; and though they are all strangers to me, yet being embarked in the same cause, united by one common band, and suffering and obeying together with me, they appear near.

Thursday, September, 12th, 1776.—At reveilee beat I arose and prepared everything; and about sunrise took my leave of all and departed from this place, with my knapsack and accoutrements on my back, and joined Capt. Dickinson's company 3 miles on the road. We marched on up to Thompson's, and there tarried until the batteaux arrived. One Mr. Hanson, a lawyer from Albany, came up also, who is going to the Fort as Commissary to our Regiment. After a considerable halt, we proceeded on and marched up through the woods to old Fort Schuyler, now called Fort Desolation, the batteaux overtaking us again there, and night coming on we concluded to put up on the banks of the river, where Capt. Dickinson, Lt. Gordon, Mr. Hanson and self, built a very large fire; and although we had no other building but what the God of nature had formed, having the wide extended universe for both parlor and kitchen and the canopy of heaven as the roof thereof; yet having a little rum we took a drink to cheer us, and having eaten a little of such provision as we had with us, we lay down in good spirits, though I had travelled all day through the woods with very heavy luggage.

Friday, September 13th, 1776.—Got up tolerably refreshed, and

wading over the river we proceeded on our march. About 10 o'clock A. M., we arrived at Oreska; it coming on to rain very hard we put up there and staid all day, it continued to rain incessantly. Went over towards evening to Indian Georges, who has just come from the Oneida Castle, and by the help of an inhabitant for an interpreter, we discoursed considerably with him. He informs us that the Sachems had been in council and were determined to stand by their engagements—the whole of the Six Nations; that few Indians only were at Oswego; nor any more whites at Oswego than what have deserted and went with Sir John. He apprehends we shall be in no danger at this place.

Saturday, September 14th, 1776.—The morning was cloudy and some small matter of rain; we, however, got up and proceeded on through mud and mire up the river, which proved a fatiguing route, and arrived at the Fort about 10 o'clock. I found, upon my arrival the men here in pretty good health and spirits, and much pleased at meeting, verifying the saying, 'enemies become friends, in distress.' About 1 o'clock P. M., Capt. Indian John with his party came in from Oswego, and informs us that very few Indians or whites are at Oswego; and by what he can learn does not imagine there are 1000 in all at Oswegacha. He was told that the last they heard from Sir John he was in Canada, and it is believed he is now there; he further says, the troops at those places are disheartened and almost perishing for provisions. God grant them no relief till their hearts are turned. Scouts were sent out to-day upon occasion of an alarm happening last evening from three persons coming round the camp, supposed to be Indians, but could not be found afterwards. The scouts soon returned, informing us that they discovered some tracks of Indians, as they supposed, and by the route they took, believe they were gone down the river and might molest our batteauxs; upon which a scout of 30 men was immediately ordered to take them, of which I took the command, though just returned from a wearisome march. We discovered some tracks, and proceeded until we found all the batteauxs safe, and making no further discovery, nor like to, and night coming on, returned to the fort. The night proved wet. Our men all slept in a barn surrounded with dung and mire; contiguous to which is our tent in which I lodged all night, Lt. Gifford being on guard, and the Captain, as usual, sleeping in a house. Slept quietly all night, except what molestation proceeded from the biting of flees, which are here as thick as ever mosquetoes were in the salt marsh.

Sunday, September 15th, 1776.–Ensign Kinney set out on express

to General Schuyler. Scouts were again sent into the bush—struck and pitched our tent again some distance off. This day, as is the usual custom on the Sabbath, the flag was hoisted, which is engravad in capitals with Liberty, defended with a flaming sword. The scouts ordered out to-day soon returned.

Mr. Kirtland, who supplies the place of Mr. Caldwell in this Battalion, and among the Indians, whose language he speaks very well, gave us a sermon this afternoon from Matt. xii: 31.—"*He that is not for me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth abroad.*"—From which he shewed what it was to be on the Lord's side, which, in a word, is to be conformable to Jesus Christ in heart and life—and then drew the conclusion from the nature of things and reason, that unless they are thus conformable to him, they are in reality utter enemies against him.

"Fort Schuyler, Sept. 15, 1776.

"Parole—Essex.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Imlay.

"Officers of the guard, Lt. Cox and Ensign Patterson.

"Col. Dayton's Orders.

"A regimental Court Martial to sit to-morrow, whereof Captain Dickinson is President; Members—Lieuts. Flanningan, Pierson and Elmer, and Ensign Leonard, for the trial of such prisoners as shall be brought before them.

"The whole of the men at this post not on duty to parade on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock for exercise; clean, and completely equipped. The Adjutant to see the regulations of war read to the troops at least once every week."

Lodged at night in tent on the wet and cold ground very contentedly.

Monday, September 16th, 1776.—We had considerable of a white frost here this morning. Rum is now selling here at a dollar a quart, and yet men will buy and drink, when they have money, even to drunkenness.

The people in this part of the world are just finishing getting in their harvest.

At 9 o'clock, A. M., sat on the Court Martial, and we were busy in trying prisoners till 3 in the afternoon. After which we had a long play at whirl with the Colonel and Mr. Kirtland, (who exercises among us with the greatest familiarity,) some of the Indians, and such of the officers as saw fit: continued at it for a very considerable time. After which I went with some others and took a drink of grog, and then went to rest in the tent almost covered with water, as the night proved wet.

Tuesday, September 17th, 1776.—This morning was very showery. At 9 o'clock I again attended the Court Martial, which was adjourned to this time. The wetness of the morning prevented the men parading according to orders; but it clearing up they were turned out at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., for a short time, and went through many of the manœuvres.

Wednesday, September 18th, 1776.—Guard mounting being at 8 o'clock, I came thereon, having the charge of the main guard; Lieut. Anderson, my colleague, having the 2d guard. The Regiment exercised 'fore and afternoon, and in the afternoon the Colonel, Parsons, and a number of us played whirl. In the evening I visited the sentinels, &c., which were all still during the night; when I lay down, which was but little, I had the ground for a bed and the canopy of heaven, from whence fell a very heavy dew, for my covering.

Thursday, September 19th, 1776.—Made a return of the guard and prisoners this morning, which are now reduced to one, as we had a general delivery last evening—whipping some and clearing others. At 8 was relieved from guard; Lt. Tuttle succeeded me. About 12 o'clock at night we had an alarm by 3 sentinels discharging their pieces; the whole camp was alarmed, and every company separately drawn up in battle array. After which I went forward to the sentinels and the Colonel came examining the cause. They were not sure of seeing any one, but certainly had stones thrown at them; upon the whole we could not determine how the matter was—but neither seeing nor hearing anything, the Colonel ordered all to retire and lie upon their arms until morning, in which time no farther alarms happened. We had a play at whirl again to-day.

Friday, September 20th, 1776.—At 9 o'clock, A. M., the Regiment was paraded, and grounded their arms to clear the parade; after which we had a game or two more at whirl; at which Dr. Dunham gave me a severe blow on my mouth which cut my lip, and came near dislocating my under jaw.

"Regimental Orders.

"Parole—Burlington.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield.

"Officers of the guard, Lt. Gifford and Ensign Thomas.

In the afternoon again had exercise, and went through the firing in divers way—covered the flanks of the Regiment by Grand Divisions, at which the 1st and 8th companies face to the right-about, and wheeling upon the centre of 2 companies and

making front outwards: the remainder of the battalion facing both ways. A scout set out this morning to the Lake, commanded by Lt. Bellord. Played ball again. Lt. Gifford put on guard.

The Regiment, such as were off fatigue and duty, (which are reduced now to artificers and their attendants, except some bringing stones down the river in batteaux, and theirs and the Carpenter's guard,) were paraded for exercise at 10 o'clock. Ensign Kinney returned from Albany. News no ways very important. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the Regiment was again paraded and exercised till towards evening, when a number of Sachems and Warriors from the Oneida Castle came in to pay us a visit; who, by the Colonel's invitation, attended him and Mr. Kirtland in reviewing us, when we all behaved in a very alert manner, by this we were detained under arms until quite night. The Indians take possession of a barn to stay in whilst amongst us. By some of the Indians arrived this evening, we got information that an express was sent just before they set out from the Cayugas, that Sir John had arrived at Oswego with a number of cannon and all things in order to attack us; but it is only an Indian story.

This evening a small treaty, or correspondence, was held between the Indians which came in to day and Col. Dayton: they seem yet to be very fearful that we shall be attacked this fall by what they can learn, and do not design to join with us in war, but will be standing in their own defence, and give us intelligence if anything should occur, and desire some sign whereby they may at all times know our scouts when they meet them, that no harm may happen between us—and they seem very serious in their speeches.

Sunday, September 22*d*, 1776.—The Colonel and Indians again had some friendly speeches together in the barn. They profess a willingness to stand forth in their own defence against an enemy, and to observe the greatest prudence and caution in preventing a surprise, and giving us intelligence of what they discover; but will not join in league with us, as their covenant chains do not specify it. The Colonel agreed to send them some provisions to entertain their friends, who are coming among them for counsel —which seemed agreeable.

Indian matters so far engrossed the Parson's attention to-day we had no sermons, but prayers were attended.

Great confusion was in the camp, as strong liquor is now plenty; and this day being appointed by the Creator as a day of rest, was allowed to most of them as such: but instead of spending it as he has directed, many were making use of it to satisfy their brutish

passions. May God Omnipotent convince us of our fatal error, and ere it be too late, deliver us from the bondage of sin and Satan, and bring us into the enjoyment of his free and benevolent kingdom.

* * * * * * *

Monday, September 23d, 1776.—This morning was frosty, but clear and serene. The men were employed to-day in cutting down a swamp to the N. E. of the Fort, heaping and burning the logs and brush all around the same. The scout which set out yesterday morning not returning, and frequent reports testifying the coming of an enemy, it was ordered that 7 good able bodied effective men from each Company prepare themselves with 3 day's provisions and 24 rounds of cartridges, to march to-morrow morning for the Lake. They are to take 24 axes with them. Capt. Sharp with Lieuts. Flanningham, Elmer and Anderson, to command the party. So accordingly we went to grinding axes and preparing to march till late at night, when I laid down to take a little rest.

Tuesday, September 24th, 1776.—At reveilee beat we prepared and set out with our budgets on our backs toward the Lake.

The Route.—Course due west—three-quarters of a mile from the Fort, being the usual carrying place, we crossed over the head of Wood Creek, which is a small stream over which is an old bank built for the purpose of raising the water to float the batteaux down the Creek—where there are the banks of an old Fort built for a guard to defend the batteaux, called Fort Newport. Three miles farther are the ruins of an old Fort built upon the Creek, which was taken by the French and Indians last war.

Four miles farther down is a Creek putting up to the north, called therefore Canada Creek, at the mouth of which was a small fort, now totally destroyed. The land around very good. But after passing this Creek some distance, we passed through a ridge of barren white and scrubby pine land, exceeding hilly, which reached for about 8 miles, when we came into low rich land again, and so upon Fish Creek and down the same until we came to the mouth where it empties into Wood Creek, making in the whole 24 miles, being 1 mile from the Lake.

We arrived at the Forks about 1 o'clock, P. M., where we encamped, falling some few trees, taking the tops to make ourselves bowers to lodge under. Soon after we arrived there, I took the batteaux kept there and a few soldiers and went down to the Lake, which appeared very beautiful, being 10 miles wide and 30 long; and the wind blowing from the west, brought a heavy swell

upon this shore, which is a fine shoal sandy shore. Some time on our march we met the former scout without getting any news; and upon our arrival at the Lake we discovered their encampment, but could see no signs of any enemy. After some time I returned to our camp, and Lt. Anderson with a Sergeant, Corporal and 14 Privates, went down there as a night guard. The rest of us continued at the Forks. Upon the mouth of this was their Royal blockhouse.

Wednesday, September 26th, 1776—I found myself very unwell; owing, I apprehend, to eating of grapes and getting wet last night by the rain which we had. Soon after breakfast, Capt. Sharp and myself, with 4 or 5 men, crossed the Creek and marched away round the cove, to the north side of the Lake, until we found an old Indian path upon a ridge of barren land, in which is white and black oak timber and exceeding fine white pine spars as ever I saw; indeed the land around the Lake is the most beautiful and agreeable of any I have seen in these parts. After taking a tour of 8 or 10 miles we returned to the camp on the Lake, where I put up to stay all night with the guard.

This evening I was exceeding unwell, yet determined not to make any complaint, but stand it out at all events. Towards evening a guard of 14 men came down to stay with me. Just at dusk we heard a gun fire on the south side of the Lake, to appearance like a swivel; and about half an hour a fire was made up, upon which many conjectures was made; although I was not very apprehensive of an enemy, yet not knowing what it might be, I sent an express to the camp, when Lt. Flanningham came—but the fire being gone out, and no appearance, we laid down and took some sleep.

Thursday, September 26th, 1776.—Very early Lt. Flanningham with two men set out in a canoe to see if they could discover the cause of the fire and gun last night, and I went with the remainder of the men to camp; and, after some time, he returned with a report that an Indian, there, fishing, had fired his gun at evening and built a fire to lodge by—therefore, finding all well, about 9 o'clock we set out to return home, I at the same time being very unwell, and arrived at the fort some time before sunset, carrying my budget all day. Got a dish of tea upon my arrival, which was exceedingly acceptable, as I had eaten nothing for the two days past. One of Capt. Sharp's men was buried this evening in form here.

Friday, September 27th, 1776.—Guard mounting and exercise was attended in the morning. Capt. Dickinson's Company, with some of the officers, attended the burial of one of his men this af-

ternoon, who died last night. The scout of which Lt. Stout was commander, who we met yesterday going to the Lake, returned Col. Fisher, with two other gentlemen, arrived here from Johnstown.

Saturday, September 28th.—We had a very heavy white frost this morning. The whole of the men, workmen, batteaux-men, guard, and every other, except the infirm and those on sentry, was ordered upon parade this morning. We assembled at 8 o'clock, and went through the salutes, &c., in the presence of those officers from Johnstown, who were much surprised at the great alertness with which our men performed, considering the hardships and dis advantages we labored under. We had 426 rank and file under arms, who were kindly thanked by the Colonel for their faithful attendance.

We had after exercise a considerable ball play—Colonel, Parson and all. Parade again at 2 o'clock, but soon dismissed.

Lt. Gifford and Ensign Thomas set out for Albany, last Wednesday, as witnesses upon the trial of Col. White, Capts. Patterson and Ross.

Sunday, September 29th, 1776.—Cold stormy day, and I obliged to live in a cold wet marquee, which leaks considerably : whilst the Captain, with the field officers and other great men, have good rooms in barracks. The way of the world. This is what will try a soldier to live in this manner in this cold country : those who never tried these hardships, know not how to prize good shelters and warm fires to defend themselves from the inclemencies of cold and inhospitable climates.

The rain, and not having conveniences within doors, prevented our having any sermon to-day.

In the afternoon all the batteauxs arrived here, and with them came as a guard Capt. Woodbridge and Lieut. Elmer, son to the Colonel, with a number of men. Had some wine in the house, at Roof's, with the officers. Expenses 2s. Had my name sake to sup with me this evening, &c. Wrote a copy of a letter, to be sent to R. T., as the expiration of the time for our nuptials is now come.

Monday, September 30th, 1776.—Very wet, with an exceeding high wind greater part of last night, and the morning was very blustering ; was along with Capt. Woodbridge and Lt. Down at batteaux, and about most of the morning preparing them for their departure, which was accomplished about 11 o'clock. Court Martial was sitting to day in our marquee, Capt. Reading, *President ; Members*—Lieuts. Quimby, Savage, Bellord, and Ensign Leonard. Jno. Nutter went down with the batteauxs to-day,

having a discharge from the Colonel on account of an accident a few days ago; likewise Clement Remington and Jos. Riley got each of them a discharge, but did not set out. The day was so bad and so much labor going on, that we had no exercise, but some ball play—at which some dispute arose among the officers, but was quelled without rising high. Lodged in marquee as usual, though very wet and cold.

Tuesday, October 1st, 1776.—Blustering cold weather. Mounted guard at 8 o'clock on the main guard—which has nothing but a log cabin without cover, except a little brush, which made it exceeding cold standing. Wood-choppers and batteaux men were out to day, but no exercise.

The officers played ball most of the afternoon. Wrote a letter to Mr. D——. Being on guard all night we came near perishing, having our bodies exposed to a severe white frost, which froze the ground hard, and some of the men barefoot.

Are informed by Major Hubbell from Albany, that the troops have evacuated New York, taking with them the most part of the cannon and effects. Few men were killed—the largest number of the enemy. It is said they are now fortifying about 1½ miles from each other.

Wednesday, October 2d, 1776.—Not very well—seemed almost chilled through by my last night's exposure. Made report of the guard and was relieved. Clement Remington and Jos. Riley set out home this morning, by whom I sent my letters. A general Court Martial sitting, whereof Major Barber is President, for the trial of two of the Artillery Corporals for desertion.

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A Court of Enquiry to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the President's room, to collect some witnesses to be sent to a general Court Martial, now about to sit at Albany by order of his Excellency General Washington. * * *

The evidence was respecting the plundering of the Hall at Johnstown.

The general Court Martial, ordered by Col. Dayton, sat to day according to order. * * * *

After they had concluded the business laid before them, there being a number of colts among them, they began drinking wine, which they continued successively till about 10 o'clock at night. Many of them got very happy; upon which, appointing Capts. Dickinson and Potter and Major Barber, Sachems, they knocked up an Indian dance, at which they yelled much—all this was done within the Fort: Mr. Kirkland and myself sitting in a room con-

tiguous thereto, discoursing on the scenes and vicisitudes of war all the time. We had prayers and roll call in the evening as usual, without any particular occurrence happening.

Thursday, *October 3d*, 1776.—The morning was exceeding wet, and so continued all day, so that nothing more was done but guard mounting and roll call, except by the artificers.

Most of the Court Martial people were here (in our room to which I have moved in barracks with the Captain,) and seem very squeamish after last night's merry dance. Unwell from a catarrh and diarrhœa; likewise a cutaneous eruption, which is now epidemical in our camp. Drank tea in the evening in the Major's room with him, Parson Kirkland, Captain, &c.: after which we went to Roof's in order to lodge, where some officers were playing cards; and being bantered by Major Hubbell, I laid and won and lost, according to the fate of gambler's: however, when I left off, had three dollars to pay him, which I did in hand, besides one bowl.

Friday, *October 4th*, 1776.—It was damp and cold. I and Lieut. Cox were sent into the woods with the working party to get fire wood, which we drew home in wagons—continued all day thereat, and came home at night with the ague on me. An express arrived from Albany to the Colonel, ordering him to send with all possible speed all the officers which may be of any service in the trial of Col. White and the other officers, for which a Court is now sitting.

Lt. Bellord, with a party of 20 men, went off to-day with the cattle to Canada Creek, where they are to stay with them 10 days, pasturing. Likewise Indian John, Sergeants Scoby, Cartonch, with several others, and Peter Birney from our Company, set out to Oswego, to make discovery. Lodged within the Fort.

Saturday, *October 5th*, 1776.—This day Major Barber, Lieuts. Mott, Pierson, Anderson and Ensign Reading, with Capt. Osborn, of Potter's Company, set out from here to Albany as evidences on the trial of Col. White, Capts. Patterson and Ross, respecting the plundering of Johnson Hall, which seems as though it would not be settled until our regiment is broken up. Visited the sick in their old lousy hospital, which represents such a scene of wretchedness that one could hardly bear to behold the abject souls therein confined. But the Colonel moving into the barracks, they were permitted to remove into his house.

In the evening Capt. Potter with his officers moved into the room contiguous to ours, and between which there is no partition, and we spent the evening together in great mirth and jovial friendship.

Sunday, October 6th, 1776.—Cloudy, raw and cold weather. Mr. Kirkland being gone to the Oneida Castle, we had no preaching to-day; roll call and guard mounting were attended morning and evening, and the articles of war read to the regiment. Capt. Potter with his officers living with us, we spent the day in reading and social chat.

"Fort Schuyler, October 6th, 1776.

"Col. Dayton's Orders.

"Parole—Pennsylvania.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Bloomfield. Officers of the guard, Lt. Elmer and Ensign Patterson.

"The new guard are to remain under arms until the old guard is marched off: the officers of the guards are to keep their men very silent from the time they march from the Regimental Parade until they return there again and are dismissed. The Colonel expects for the future the relief will turn out without so much noise, as every one is to keep at the guard house and turn out at the first call. One officer from each company is constantly to attend roll call—the commanding officer of each company is ordered to attend, or be answerable that some officer does attend."

"Information being given of some of the soldiers being so imprudent as to sell their necessary clothing, such as shoes, shirts, &c., it is positively ordered that no soldier shall sell any of his necessary wearing apparel on any pretence whatsoever. Sutlers retailing spirituous liquors who shall purchase any of their clothing, shall be punished for disobedience of orders and immediately be obliged to return the articles so purchased."

The first account we have of the Indians, who call themselves Rodinunchsiouns, now commonly known by the name of the Six Nations, (formerly of the Five, and by the French called les Iroquois,) was from the French who settled Canada under Mr. Champlain, their first Governor, in the year 1603, six years before the Dutch settled New York. When the French first arrived they found the Adirondacks at war with the Five Nations. The Adirondacks formerly lived about 100 leagues above Trois Rivieres, where now the Utawas live. The Five Nations by the war, being undisciplined thereto, were drove from their habitations over the Lakes, where they improved greatly in the arts of war and getting war implements, withstood them and proved victorious.

Monday, October 7th, 1776.—Wet and stormy day. I was put on guard at guard mounting with Ensign Patterson, and was much fatigued with the disagreeable main guard, which is not ac-

commodated with a sufficient house; but notwithstanding stood to it pretty well all day and night.

"FORT SCHUYLER, October 7th, 1776.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"PAROLE—MARYLAND.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Imlay. Officers of the guard, Lieuts. Quimby and Hennion. Guards, &c.

"A Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning to try such prisoners as shall be brought before them. Captain Sharp, *President. Members*—Lieuts. Hagan and Elmer, and Ensigns Patterson and Gillaudet.

"The officer of the guard is to be very particular in directing the Corporal when he goes to relieve the sentries, that he keep the relief in close order and perfectly silent, and not a word to be spoken only by the Corporal, and that only to give direction to the sentries. The Corporal is to attend to the orders the old sentry gives the new; and if the orders are misunderstood and given wrong, the Corporal will take notice of it and put him right. Nothing can be more unbecoming a military character than to have a noisy guard. The officer of the guard is not only expected to keep the guard peaceable and still, but is to quell any disturbance he may hear in camp. "ELIAS DAYTON, Col."

Lts. Sabre and Flanningham returned from Oneida Castle. The night proved wet and exceeding dark; we, however, made out as well as possible in our hut-like house, but was not able to lay down or take any sleep during the whole night, which passed away without any alarm or disturbance in camp.

Tuesday—Made reports of the guard, and was relieved at the usual time.

"FORT SCHUYLER, October 8th, 1776.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"PAROLE—VIRGINIA.

"Officer of the day, to-morrow, Capt. Reading. Officers of the guards, Lieuts. Flanningham and Hagan—guards, &c.

"The Colonel is sorry to observe that the orders with respect to firing have not been more strictly attended to, and that he is obliged to repeat them forbidding any person to fire on any account without leave of the commanding officer; both commissioned and non-commissioned officers are to be very careful in seeing this order complied with as far as in their power.

E. DAYTON."

The day was exceeding warm for the time of year, so that one could hardly bear their coats on. Was sitting on the Court Martial ordered yesterday, and tried Samuel Osborn, of Capt. Patter-

son's Company, for getting drunk on his guard. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to receive 20 lashes on his bare back, which was put in execution at roll call. Likewise Morris Wooden, charged with absenting himself from his guard, and found him in some measure guilty, and therefore ordered that he be confined one day on bread and water, be publicly reprimanded at the head of the regiment, and return to his duty. The officers played ball some. By Capt. Bloomfield's orders I was obliged to lie in the tents along with the men, whilst he in quietude sleeps in the house.

Wednesday, October 9th, 1776.—The day was wet; attended roll call and turning out the guard according to orders.

A Court was called at 9 o'clock—whereof Capt. Bloomfield, President, Lieuts. Savage, Elmer, Hennion and Ensign Kinney were members.

They tried Serg. Harker, our Quarter Master Sergeant, who stood charged with alledging that Lt. Funniwell had disposed of candles belonging to public stores, and of giving said Lieutenant the lie. The Court, by examination of evidences, found the prisoner guilty only of some few inadvertant speeches not designedly against the character of said Lieut., and therefore order him to be publicly reprimanded, and beg the Lieutenant's pardon at the head of the regiment. Whilst on the Court the Captain, by my opposing some sentiments, which I deemed improper, charged me publicly with taking a Tory rascal's part. I immediately resented the same—he hushed me, and so I let the matter drop; but this will serve for me to remember the kindness by. This affair happened upon the trial of a Sutler named Grant Cottle for defrauding a soldier, and suffering and making a party in a fray, which so far appeared, that we thought proper to order him to return the money and leave this place immediately.

Mr. Kirkland, Lt. Cox, and the others who went to the Oneida Castle last Friday, returned to-day.

Extract of a letter from General Clinton, dated Kingsbridge, September 18th, 1776:

"About the middle of last week it was determined for many reasons to evacuate the city of New York, and accordingly orders were given for removing the ordnance, military and other stores from thence, which by Sunday morning was nearly effected. On Saturday four of the enemy's large ships passed by the city up the North River, and anchored near Greenwich, and about as many more up the East River, which anchored in Turtle Bay; and from the movements of the enemy on Long Island, and the small Islands in the East River, we had great reason to apprehend they intended

to make a landing and attack our lines somewhere near the city Our army for some days had been moving up towards this way and encamping on the Height south-west of Col. Morris's, where we intended to form lines and make our grand stand. On Sunday morning the enemy landed a very considerable body of troops, principally consisting of their Light Infantry and Grenadiers, near Turtle Bay, under cover of a very heavy cannonade from their shipping. Our lines were but thinly manned, as they were intended only to secure a retreat to the rear of our army; and unfortunately by such troops as were so little disposed to stand in the way of grape shot, that the main body of them almost instantly retreated, nay fled, without a possibility of rallying them; though Gen. Washington himself, who rode to the spot on hearing the cannonade, with some other officers, exerted themselves to effect it. The enemy on landing immediately formed a line across the island. Most of our people luckily were north of it, and joined the army; those few that were in the city crossed the river chiefly to Powles Hook, so that our loss in men, artillery and stores is very inconsiderable; I don't believe it exceeds 100 men; and I fancy most of them from their conduct staid out of choice. Before evening the enemy landed the main body of their army, took possession of the city, and marched up the island and encamped on the Heights, extending from Mr. Gown's and the Black House to the North River. On Monday morning, about 10 o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of Highlanders, Hessians, Light Infantry, Grenadiers and English troops (number uncertain) attacked our advanced party, commanded by Col. Knowlton, at Mortie Davit's fly. They were opposed with spirit, and soon made to retreat to a clover field south-west of that about 200 paces, where they lodged themselves behind a fence covered with bushes. Our people attacked them in turn and caused them to retreat a second time, leaving five dead on the spot. We pursued them to a buckwheat field on the top of a high hill, distant about 400 paces, where they received a considerable reinforcement, with several field pieces, and there made a stand. A very brisk action ensued at this place, which continued about 2 hours. Our people at length worsted them a third time, caused them to fall back into an orchard, from thence across a hollow and up another hill not far distant from their own lines—a large column of the enemy's army being at this time discovered to be in motion, and the ground we then occupied being rather disadvantageous for a retreat, likewise without bringing on a general action, which we did not think prudent to risk, being rather insecure: our party was therefore ordered in, and the enemy was well contented to

hold the last ground we drove them to. We lost on this occasion Col. Knowlton, a brave officer, and 16 privates killed; Major Reed, from Virginia, and about 8 or 10 subaltern officers and privates wounded. The loss of the enemy is uncertain: they having carried their dead and wounded off soon after the action; but we have good evidences of their having upwards of 60 killed, and violent presumption of 100. The action in the whole lasted about 4 hours. I consider our success in this small affair at this time almost equal to a victory. It has animated our troops, given them new spirits, and erased every bad impression the retreat from Long Island, &c. had set on their minds: they find they are able, with inferior numbers, to drive their enemies, and think of nothing now but conquest. Since the above affair nothing material has happened. The enemy keep close to their lines: our advance parties continue at their former station: we are daily throwing up works to prevent the enemy advancing. Great attention is paid to Fort Washington, the post opposite to it on the Jersey shore, and the obstructions in the river, which I have reason to think is already effectual, so as to prevent their shipping passing; however, it is intended still to add to them, as it is of the utmost consequence to keep the enemy below us. We are getting a new supply of Connecticut Militia here. JAS. CLINTON."

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[There is a break in the MS. from Oct. 9th to Oct. 25th.

Friday, Oct. 25th, 1776.—Pursued our march from the place of lodging, and marched down to the ferry crossing over into Schenectady, about 11 o'clock, A. M., where most of the regiment had got and were paraded. Took lodging in a tavern with Mr. Gifford, &c.

Three o'clock, P. M., our regiment was paraded and reviewed by Col. Dayton and the Commissioners from the State of New Jersey, viz: Cols. Dey and Symmes, with Capt. Kinney from Morristown, who much applauded the regularity and alertness of the men after such a fatiguing march. After we had gone through, the square was formed and the Colonel addressed the soldiers in a very kind manner; sympathized with them in their want of clothes and other necessaries, but painted before them the glory and honor they would acquire by pushing forward amidst all their difficulties in defence of their country, and for the destruction of our enemies—which so animated the men that every person gave three hearty cheers upon being told we must march to-morrow for Ticonderoga, in order to assist in driving Burgoyne from Crown Point, where they are now landed, and have sent for a surrender of the Fort to them, which would not be granted. God grant we may be able to defend it to the last.

The officers were all assembled in the evening with the Commissioners, who informed us of their business—which was to see who amongst us were willing to continue in service under the new establishment of a standing army during the war—when the question being put, all agreed except Capts. Porter, Reading and Sharp, and Lieuts. Flanningham and Quimby; and myself, who offered as surgeon or mate.

Saturday, October 26th, 1776.—Got up and began, after buying a few necessaries, to prepare for our march, which we set out about 10 o'clock and marched down to the ferry, where we crossed the Mohawk River, about 4 miles below Schenectady. After getting dinner, Col. White, Dr. Dunham, Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford, who marched with us, set out and pursued their march, leaving me to bring up the rear of our wagons which were not over the river; whilst Col. Dayton, Major Barber, Capts. Potter's and Sharp's Companies came over, and about sunset, I having got all the wagons over, marched on about 4 miles; and it being dark put up in a little house, where I laid on the naked floor.

Sunday, October 27th, 1776.—Got up very early and pursued on after the company, which I overtook 4 miles forward at widow People's, where the Albany and Schenectady roads meet, 4 miles from Half Moon, where we got breakfast; and I having no orders from Col. Dayton, stopped the company until we should hear from him,—who came after us about 11 o'clock, and we pursued on to Stillwater, 8 miles forward. Here we took dinner with the Colonels, &c.

A Lieutenant of one of the Pennsylvania Regiments being coming down the road, cut his throat at this place last night, but I could not get any information of the cause thereof. Here the Colonel received a letter from Gen. Schuyler, which seemed to hint that we should be ordered back, and that we should halt till it be determined; upon which the Colonel rode up to the General's farm at Saratoga, where he is now, 12 miles off, to know; ordering us to get the best quarters we could on the road, upon which we marched about 2 miles and put up. Expenses on the road 8s. Men in barns, &c.

Report came here this evening that the Regulars have all left Crown Point, and gone back, it is supposed, to St. Johns and Montreal.

We have been exceedingly favored with good weather this March, which still continues. God be thanked for the same, as the blessing is much more valuable on account of our want of shoes and other clothing.

Monday, October 28th, 1776.—Lay waiting for some time to get orders, when the Major came with orders for us to pursue our march, which we accordingly did until we arrived at the General's farm at Saratoga, where he was, and we marched by in the most pompous order, and proceeded on to where the barracks are building, about a half mile past. The farm lies on the North River by the side of the stream which puts out of Saratoga Lake. We drew one day's provision, which detained me along with a few men who staid with me until the evening, and then we went on and overtook the company at the ferry, 2 miles up, and there we staid all night—the Captain and Col. White were gone over the river. Lts. Flanningham, Gordon, Anderson and myself held a small Indian cantico.

Tuesday, October 29th, 1776.—The report of the evacuation of Crown Point proved to be altogether false.

After cooking our provision and paying 6 shillings reckoning, we crossed and marched up the river past Fort Miller and the fine saw mills standing on the river, passing by three regiments of militia, who are leaving Fort Edward in order to go to Johnstown and German Flats. We proceeded on to Fort Edward, where we drew some provisions, and in the evening set out and marched about 4 miles to one Jones's, on the road to Fort Ann, which leads by Skeenesborough and so round Lake George to Ticonderoga, which we were ordered to go to on account of the communication being cut off the other way at Sabbath-day Point; but, on account of the badness of the roads this way, which are almost impassable, it is supposed we shall not go it.*

Lodged here all night, which was cold and frosty.

Wednesday, October 30th, 1776.—This morning, the whole regiment coming up about 10 o'clock, A. M., we proceeded on our march to Fort Ann, about 10 miles through the worst and most disagreeable swampy road that ever was, the horses and wagons almost covering themselves in mud and mire; however, we worked our way through and surmounted every difficulty with spirit and resolution, arriving at Fort Ann just before sunset. They are building a

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Head Quarters, Saratoga, Oct. 29th, 1776.

* The following promotions and appointments to take place in Col. Dayton's Regment: 2d Lt. Richard Cox to be 1st Lieut. in the room of Lt. McMichael, deserted to the enemy. Ensign Ed. Patterson to be 2d Lieut. in the room of Lieut. McDonald, cashiered. Ensign Wm. Clark to be 2d Lieut. in the room of Lieut. Cox, promoted. Volunteer Wm. Barber to be Ensign in the room of Ensign Clark, promoted. Serg. Abraham Stout to be Ensign in the room of Ensign Clark, promoted.

By order of the General.

JAMES VAN RENSSELAER, Aid-de-Camp.

new Picket Fort around the new barracks and store house—Col. Yates, from Schenectady, Commandant. The Fort lies upon Half-way Branch, just before it empties into Wood Creek. Here we lodged all night in one room, without any other accommodation than a naked floor and a mouthful of victuals among the men, who had mostly to lie without any covering but the canopy of heaven; and what added to our disaster, the night proved wet and stormy: I however comforted myself as well as possible, knowing that my country's cause called for me, and that we must undergo tribulation and fatigue in the profession.

Thursday, October 31st, 1776.—The morning was wet and disagreeable, yet we began to prepare and load our things in the batteauxs. I provided one which lay here, and which Capt. Sharp and Bloomfield took possession of together; so we began to load them, and put our whole baggage in, and all the lame; and the men with Mr. Gifford crossed over to march by land with the men about 14 miles. Capts. Bloomfield and Sharp and 30 men set off down Wood Creek to Skeenesborough about 11 o'clock, and worked down with all speed; but the batteaux leaked, and the Creek full of logs, caused me much trouble, as I had all the care upon me; however, we dragged down about 28 miles by water to Skeenesborough just at dusk, and went up to the Major's house with our baggage, where the Colonel, Major and most of us lodged in great confusion.

Mr. Gifford arrived long before night, and swore it was the damnest road ever a man travelled.

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[There is a break here in the MS. until November 20th, 1776. The following orders refer to the intervening period:]

Ticonderoga, Nov. 5th, 1776.

"Col. Winds is ordered to prepare to embark to-morrow morning for Skeenesborough with such officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers of the said New Jersey Regiment, whose terms of enlistment are out, who are desirous of being immediately discharged. They will embark at 5 o'clock, 5 in a boat. They are to return all the ammunition that has been delivered out to them this afternoon to the Quarter Master of the Regiment, who will deliver in the whole when collected, to the Commissary of the Artillery."

"Such officers, non-commission officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion as have an attachment to their General, and an honest zeal for the service of their country, and willing to remain in camp until the 13th instant, shall then be permitted to depart with honor, and shall be allowed pay for their return home."

"November 7th, 1776.

"The General returns his hearty thanks to the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion who remain with the army, for the honor and public spirit they shew in disdaining to follow the infamous example of their Colonel, and the deluded soldiers who accompanied him. The General would inform them that the drums were beat by his order in derision of the few who had the baseness to quit their posts in this time of danger."

"November 10th, 1776.

"A vein of prodigious fine black flint stone being discovered upon Mount Independence, the General desires the commanding officers of regiments will make enquiry if there are any old countrymen in any of their corps who understand hammering flints. Such person or persons found, to be sent to the General at Head Quarters."

"November 11th, 1776.

"Ordered that Lieut. Anderson with twenty men with arms, ammunition, &c., parade to morrow at 9 o'clock, to join Major Hay on command on the Lake."

"November 12th, 1776.

"Lt. Col. White, Capt. Patterson and Lt. Gordon, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, tried by a general Court Martial held at Albany, whereof Col. Van Schaick was President, for being concerned in the embezzlement of certain effects belonging to Sir John Johnson, the Court, after due examination, are unanimously of opinion that the charge against the prisoners was malicious and groundless, and therefore acquit them with honor. His Excellency Gen. Washington has approved of the proceedings of this Court Martial, and orders this testimony of his approbation to be inserted in the general orders of the northern army."

"No officer of any corps whatever is to recruit from the regiment commanded by Col. Dayton."

"Major Hay and Capt. Bush of the Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion, and Mr. Sickles of the 1st Jersey Battalion, are appointed to settle the accounts and payments for the army."

"Ticonderoga, Nov. 13th, 1776.

"The 1st Battalion of the Pennsylvanians, and the 1st and 2d of the Jersey Regiments, to be taken off duty and prepared to embark for Fort George as soon as the batteauxs arrive, that will be appointed to carry them over the Lake. The commanding officers of the regiment are to be answerable for any damage done

to the huts or buildings belonging to their respective corps. The troops that return home should be careful to preserve everything that can in the least degree be useful to those who remain here. Those corps that leave the army are to return in all their ammunition to the Commissary of Artillery. The guards are to be lessened agreeable to a detail given to the Majors of Brigades this day."

"Field officers of the day, to-morrow, for Ticonderoga, Capt. Wayne, Brigade Major Brown."

"Field officers of the day for Mt. Independence, M. Summers and Brigade Major Walters."

"TICONDEROGA, Nov. 14th, 1776.

"Col. Dehaa's and the 1st and 2d Jersey Battalions embark to-morrow morning for Fort George. The General thanks all the officers and soldiers of those regiments on the ground for their readiness in complying with his request to remain three weeks for the defence and security of this place, after the term of their service was expired. The General in a particular manner acknowledges the good services of Mr. Dehart, and the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Regiment, who had the honor and virtue not to follow their Colonel to winter quarters. Col. Graton's, the late Col. Bond's, and Col. Porter's Regiments, to be ready to embark for Fort George to-morrow afternoon, provided there are a sufficient number of batteauxs to transport them over the Lake."

"Such artificers belonging to any of the corps going into winter quarters as are willing to remain at this post until the barracks, &c., are finished, are to be permitted to do it. Col. Reading, Chief Engineer, will pay and discharge them when the business necessary for the public is complete."

"November 17th, 1776.

"Col. Graton's, the late Col. Bond's, and Col. Porter's Regiments are to march to-morrow morning to Lake George, where boats will be provided for their immediate embarkation."

"Capt. Jos. Bloomfield, of Col. Dayton's Regiment, is appointed Judge Advocate of the Northern Army."

"November 18th, 1176.

"The following regiments are to hold themselves in readiness to march and embark at Lake George as soon as boats can be provided for that purpose:—1st Division, Patterson's, Phenice's (?) and Beadle's; 2d Division, Read's and Weaglesworth's; 3d Division, Wheelock's and Woodbridge's; 4th Division, Bower's and Willard's; 5th Division, Swift's and Mott's; 6th Division, con-

sisting of Wingate's and Weaman's, to march by the shortest and best route to the State of New Hampshire."

"Col. Anthony Wayne will take the command immediately of the Regiments Light Infantry, Artillery and Artificers, which are to complete the Garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence. Michael Ryan, Esq., is appointed Brigade Major for the Garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence, and is to be obeyed as such. Col. Wayne will order Mr. P. Frazer, Capt. T. Morris and Capt. Bonner to appraise on oath all the articles of clothing in the Garrison of Ticonderoga belonging to the United States, and order the same to be delivered to George Mason, Esq., Commissary General of Clothing, taking his receipt for the same, which is to be delivered to Col. Wayne, to be by him sent to the Treasury Office in Philadelphia, pursuant to order of Congress on the occasion."

"Col. Dayton is to march Lt. Col. White in arrest to Albany, for attempting to assassinate Mr. Varick, D. M. M. Gen'l, near Head Quarters."

"November 19th, 1776.

"The commanders of regiments are immediately to cause their Quarter Masters to make a return of such clothing as may be wanting for their soldiers to Mr. Mason, who will deliver them on order of the commander of the regiment."

"November 20th, 1776.

"Lt. Col. White having engaged his honor not to challenge or offer violence to Capt. Varick, D. M. M. Gen'l to the Army, until they have had an opportunity of settling the unhappy dispute in an honorable manner, is released from his arrest on the occasion, by the order of the honorable Major Gen. Gates."

[The Journal is here resumed.]

Wednesday, November 20th, 1776.—This morning very early Col. Dayton left this place in order to return home to the Jerseys. Col. White likewise set out to go as far as Fort George. After his departure orders came out that he was released from his arrest, he promising to make up the matter with Capt. Varick. What cannot friends do when their powers are exerted for our security —robbers and murderers have often been rescued from death by their interposition; but a day of just reckoning is coming, in which strict justice shall take place. Is there not some hidden curse in the stores of Heaven, red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man who owes his greatness to his country's ruin.

A list of the Artillery mounted at Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, Nov. 8th, 1776:

In the French Lines.

3	12 lb.	Cannon.
4	9 lb.	do.
1	6	do.
2	4 lb.	Field Pieces.
4	1	do.

In the Jersey Redoubt.

1	32 lb.	Cannon.
2	18	do.
1	9	do.
1	6	do.

In the Sandy Redoubt.

1	12 lb.	Cannon.
1	9	do.
2	4	do.

In the old Fort.

2	12	Pounders.
1	9	Pounder.
4	9	do.

In the Oblong Redoubt.

3	4	Pounders.

In the Circular Redoubt.

1	9	do.
3	4	do.

In the Stone Redoubt.

1	24	Pounder.
1	9	do.
2	6	do.
3	4	do.
1	3	do.

In the Grand Battery, Mt. Independence.

1	32	Pounder.
2	18	do.
3	12	do.
8	9	do.
11	6	do.
3	4	do.

In the Citadel, Mt. Independence.

1	18	Pounder.
1	12	do.
3	6	do.

Total—Ticonderoga,	42
do. Mount Independence,	33
	75

Thursday, November 21st, 1776.—Drawing out Muster Rolls for the Muster Master. * * * *

Friday, November 22d, 1776.—Little to be done, and not over anxious of running about through the camp, I content myself with staying greater part of the day in the house reading and writing, &c. Gen. Brickett's Brigade preparing to march off the ground. The day proved cloudy and disagreeable.

Saturday, November 23d, 1776.—Serg. Wilkinson, of Capt. Dickinson's Company, is appointed and does the duty of Sergeant Major to this place.

To-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Capt. Varick mustered Capts. Bloomfield's, Dickinson's, Potter's, Reading's, Imlay's and Sharp's Companies, sick and well, to make a true return thereof to the Generals and Congress, that justice may be done towards every one.

Last night one Ross, a soldier in Capt. Imlay's Company, died, and was buried this afternoon.* Exceedingly troubled with a cutaneous eruption all over my body. * * *

Sunday, November 24th, 1776.—Cloudy wet day, and I taking physic, so went out very little, but kept in the house most of the day, writing, &c., having almost forgot that one day is set apart for the Lord; it is hardly remembered by me, though not busily engaged. Pretty certain intelligence was brought us this day by the Paymaster that the troops were evacuating New York, and it is expected they will leave there shortly.†

Monday, November 25th, 1776.--Still continues wet and muddy; in the house writing and drawing Muster Rolls over again. Captain received his pay for 3 months.‡

Tuesday, November 26th, 1776.—Went with a number of men in batteauxs after wood up the Lake about 1 mile, and fetched a good load: returned in the evening very unwell.

GENERAL ORDERS.

November 23d, 1776.

* The several commanding officers of garrisons and posts in the Northern Department are not to give any officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier leave of absence from such garrison or post, or suffer them to be absent therefrom on any pretence whatever, except such as may be sent down on public business to the Commander-in-Chief of the Department, or without first obtaining his leave. No leave of absence will be granted except on very special occasions, and that only on written application through the commanding officers of posts. Col. Whitcomb's Regiment to be mustered at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Any soldier who demolishes any of the huts, or carries away any of the boards or timber of the same, shall receive 100 lashes. Captain of the day for Ticonderoga, from 4th Pennsylvania Battalion; for Mount Independence, from Col. Burrell's. Col. Dayton's Regiment to furnish 1 Serg. and 23 privates for fatigue—to send a Sergeant and 12 men to Head Quarters.

November 24th, 1776.

† The commanding officers of those regiments now under marching orders, are not only to be accountable for the huts of their respective regiments, but Col. Wayne declares he will not allow the men to march if their huts are demolished. The Commissary is to serve out half a gill of rum to each man who was on guard last night. Captain of the day for Ticonderoga, from Col. Dayton's Regiment; for Independence, from Col. Burrell's.

GARRISON ORDERS.

November 25th, 1776.

‡ As batteauxs cannot be had to cross Lake George in time for the regiments now on the ground to cross before the 11th December, Col. Whitlock's and Woodbridge's regiments are immediately to march by way of Skeenesborough. Major Hay will furnish some batteauxs to carry the baggage of both regiments. Major Hay, with a Captain from each regiment, will inspect the tents, and condemn all those that are not fit for the field, in order that they may be immediately made up into beds for the use of the sick. A general Court Martial to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to consist of 12 Captains—Major Barber, President—to try the prisoners now in confinement. All evidences and parties concerned to have notice to attend.

Wednesday, November 27th, 1776.—At guard mounting I took the charge of the main guard with Ensign Leonard. Having 28 men in the Garrison, with 12 sentinels and 12 men at the Stone Redoubt, with 5 sentinels and a great number of prisoners to be taken care of, which caused me much fatigue, and the weather being bad added to my misfortune in impairing my injured health. Was vigilant all night and received the guard rounds about 12 o'clock.

Col. Willard's and Col. Bower's Regiments to march to-morrow morning at sunrise.

Thursday, November 28th, 1776.—Made out my reports of the guard and was relieved at the usual time, being exceeding unwell.

Yesterday Capt. Potter set out for home.*

Friday, November 29th, 1776.—Still continuing unwell, as I have been these two days past. This day a dispute happened between Lt. Gifford and Ensign Norcross, which so ruffled Norcross that he forsook our mess in which he was engaged; went to live with Dr. Dunham. By a letter from Col. Dayton, of the 26th instant, at Albany, to Major Barber, we are informed that the Regulars have taken Fort Washington with near 2000 prisoners therein—that the Regulars have evacuated York and gone over to the Jerseys, as is supposed, to penetrate as far as Philadelphia; but our army are before them, and will no doubt be a substantial barrier in their way thither.

We are further informed, that after Col. White went down to Albany, Gen. Schuyler sent an arrest after him, but that he had gone off no one knew where, nor am I informed whether he was properly notified of the arrest; it is however certain that the General is much exasperated against him, and determines to rid the army of so dangerous an officer.

Upon information of Gen. Charlton being on his return towards this place with his army, a scout of riflemen were sent off to Crown Point this evening to make discovery.

Saturday, November 30th, 1776.—Nothing of importance.

Sunday, December 1st, 1776.—The day of the Lord was more peaceable than any before has been since we were on the ground,

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General Orders.

November 28th, 1776.

* The pernicious practice of retailing spirituous liquors in this camp to the soldiers has become so prevalent, and attended with such consequences, that it is absolutely necessary to suppress it. Col. Wayne commands and enjoins all officers belonging to this army to make diligent search through their respective regiments, to seize all liquors found in the possession of any person retailing the same except those who have obtained leave for that purpose, and conduct themselves accordingly.

Cloudy, windy weather; growing cold; in the evening it snowed just so as to cover the ground. Capt. Bloomfield, Lt. Gifford and myself occupy Gen. Montcalm's room in a mess, pretty quietly.*

Monday, December 2d, 1776.—I with a party of about 30 men went up to the mills for boards in flats—the weather being cold and the business tedious, it were near night before we got loaded —and then our scows being aground, I was obliged to get out, and continued in the water until my clothes were all froze on me, and then was obliged to stand at the helm until we landed at Mt. Independence, about 8 o'clock, and went home in a frozen condition; when I arrived the drums were just beating for orders to warn every man to lie on their arms and parade at the guns firing in the morning, owing to a report brought by Capt. Church and Lt. Hagan from Crown Point, affirming they saw a square rigged vessel, carrying, as they supposed, about 14 guns, come to an anchor at Crown Point, being for some time in chase of them.

Tuesday, December 3d, 1776.—We paraded at gun fire according to order, but were soon dismissed. The day proved wet and cold, so that it froze as fast as it fell, which caused it to be very slippery, and with the darkness of the night made it bad.

Towards evening a batteaux arrived from Crown Point, or rather below. with corn and potatoes, which was the same that our men saw the day before, which they took to be a large square rigged sloop or schooner, when she had only two blankets for sails. This proves matter of laughter enough at the scouters.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1776.—Was put on guard, but by request, being unwell, Mr. Thomas took my place, so I continued in the house all day.

Thursday, December 5th, 1776.—Dull, sloppy weather, but warm for the season. At the usual time of guard mounting I was put on with Lt. Hagan, and before we relieved the old guard, the whole regiment being paraded, we marched off to the grand parade round the Adjutant's Daughter, with all the other regiments this side of the Lake, and the whole of the prisoners being brought out of the main guard, five of them received 39 lashes on their

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December 1st, 1776.

* The shameful neglect of the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding guards of late, is such that the sentinels have allowed their guns to be stolen from them. Col Wayne recommends it to the officers, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, to see that their guards are more alert, and do their duty as becometh soldiers, as he is determined to punish with the utmost severity such scandalous, unsoldier-like behaviour.

bare backs, well laid on; after which we marched back and relieved the old guard.

Friday, December 6th, 1776.—Was relieved from guard and went to bed unwell. Capt. Patterson's and Ross's Companies were mustered to-day—after which Col. Varick left here.

Saturday, December 7th, 1776.—Strict orders were given to both the Generals and Regulars for the troops to dress and powder in the neatest manner possible, and appear on the parade to-morrow morning. Capt. Bloomfield and Lt. Gifford very unwell, so that they are not able to go out any. I spent the day in preparing the men, such as were able, for to-morrow's parade; but a great number are sick amongst us: Serg. Leake is one, who I fear is near his end.

Sunday, December 8th, 1776.—Last evening Capt. Sharp and the other officers who were with him returned from Schenectady, with whom came Davis Rivers, Moses Tullis and Saml. Jackson, belonging to our company, leaving the remainder behind. Some stores were brought by them, but no news of importance.

This day, according to orders, at the troop beating, the whole of the men on this side of the Lake paraded, and after forming went through the manual firing a round by platoons, and several other manœuvres, and were dismissed. The whole were powdered off neatly, and made a very grand appearance; but the weather was so cold, they could not exercise with that life which they usually did in warmer weather. Col. Wayne, Wood, &c, were on the ground ordering the movements.

After parade, Mr. Norcross and myself, according to invitation, went and dined with Capts. Donnell and Blair, and sat drinking with them until roll call, when we returned and attended thereto Capt. and Lieut. still very unwell.

Monday, December 9th, 1776.—Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Gifford still continue unwell, but the Captain is getting better. Nothing material.

Tuesday, December 10th, 1776.—Lt. Gifford still exceeding unwell with the camp dysentery, which seems to baffle all medicine. John Burroughs and Joel Garrison came up. We have now above 100 sick belonging to this regiment. The most frequent complaint is the camp dysentery, and has been rife ever since we came upon this ground, though it now begins to grow less frequent as the weather grows cold and severe—and more inflammatory disorders, of a very complex nature, come in its place; not many, however, die.

Wednesday, December 11th, 1776.—Clear, cold, and the Lake frozen over, except at the Forks. Mr. Gifford's complaint still

continues with full vigor, so that he seems almost to despair of his life. J. Ray very sick—nothing farther. Snowed in the night.

Thursday, December 12th, 1776.—Snowy morning. Nothing material occurred to-day.

Friday, December 13th, 1776.—Cloudy, dull day, but warm for the season, though it did not break up the ice any. Went on guard at the usual time of mounting with Ensign Leonard; had a pretty favorable guard. Capt. Church, of Col. Wayne's Regiment, officer of the day. Orders were this day issued by Col. Wayne* for our regiment to march to-morrow morning for Mount Independence—leaving our station, to which we was allotted by Gen. Gates, to ease the Colonel's stomach of a disgust which he has got against us for some reason. These orders were received by Major Barber and the rest of the officers with astonishment; yet they determined, however distressing they might be, to punctually comply with them, though it was with great reluctance after so many difficulties and hardships already undergone, and especially as this appeared unjust and altogether unnecessary. At night received the grand rounds secundum artem, and gave attendance to the guard.

Saturday, December 14th, 1776.—Made out my returns and was relieved at 9 o'clock, when the weather began to grow very cold and blustering and spits of snow; growing most excessive cold, and the bridge over the Lake being broken by the wind, it was concluded to be impossible to get over; however, in the afternoon each company began to get over as well as they could in boats, of which ours was one; Capt. Bloomfield being ordered as officer of the day at Ticonderoga to-morrow, would not go over himself, and Lieut. Gifford being sick, staid in our room, so that there was none but myself to go over with our company. Having things prepared, about 2 o'clock, P. M., we went down to the Lake, and with much fatigue, the wind blowing excessively hard

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December 13th, 1776.

* Col. Dayton's Regiment is to remove to Mount Independence on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The officers will be careful that no damage is done to the barracks their regiment now occupies, as they will be answerable for the contrary.

General Orders.

Head Quarters, Saratoga, Dec. 13th.

The General having received advices of a signal victory, obtained by a part of the Army of the United States, under the immediate command of his Excellency Gen. Washington, over the enemy; and being willing that all should participate in the joys occasioned by this happy event, he pardoneth John Butterworth of the fleet, sentenced by a General Court Martial, held at Ticonderoga on the 6th Nov. last, to be shot for a breach of the 27th Article for the Regulations of Government in the Continental Army.

and much ice in the Lake, we got all over a little before sunset, and carried our things up to the barracks, which we found very open, without any doors, chamber floor, or anything except just covered and partitioned off; R. Ensign Kinney and myself gathered wood and made up a fire in our room, but the night was so excessively cold, and the room so open, I could not sleep—indeed suffered most intolerably all night; learning some thing farther of the fatigues of a soldier's life.

Sunday, December 15th, 1776.—This day being cold, we were obliged to send over the main guard to Ticonderoga from our regiment, which we took excessively hard; indeed they had extraordinary hard work to get over at any rate. I filled up our fire-place with clay for a hearth and other things about the house, in order to be something more comfortable.

Monday, December 16th, 1776.—Severe weather. Over on Mount Independence fitting up house, &c.*

Tuesday, December 17th, 1776.—In consequence of advice from Gen. Schuyler, that a very capital engagement has lately happened between Lord Howe and Gen. Washington, in which the latter proved victorious—the former leaving the ground covered with the dead and 13 field pieces, to the latter—the troops here were all paraded at Ticonderoga, we passing over the Lake on the ice, and formed in a body; when we gave six hearty cheers on the occasion, fired two rounds and were dismissed, with an allowance of a gill of rum to every man. M. Barber's mess and ours joined upon their coming over to-day.

Wednesday, December 18th, 1776.—Still continues very cold. Last night Serg. Leake died, after all that was done for him; and I must say upon his sick bed the Captain and all used him kindly, though before that I think by him he was ill treated. In the afternoon, the Captain and myself, with a part of our men and several Sergeants, buried Serg. Leake in a decent manner.

Our guards mount at the old Fort, notwithstanding we are moved over on the mount, and are obliged to cross on the Lake; and I suppose must continue so to do until they get fixed in the garrison barracks.

Thursday, December 19th, 1776.—The weather continues exceeding cold. No occurrences worth mentioning.

Friday, December 20th, 1776.—Yesterday orders were given

December 16th, 1776.

* The whole army which compose the garrisons of Ticonderoga and Mount Independence, to be under arms to-morrow at 9 o'clock, in order to fire a feu de joie on account of the intelligence received of a glorious victory gained by Gen. Washington over the enemy. The Commissary will issue one gill of rum to each man who appears under arms to-morrow.

out for the whole of our regiment, sick and well, to go immediately over to Mount Independence. I went over accordingly to bring ours over, but as many of them were left in huts, I concluded there to let them stay.

Saturday, December 21st, 1776.—Regiment in general very sickly. Scarcely a day passes but some one dies out of it. Began to get something more comfortable than what we were in our rooms.

Sunday, December 22d, 1776.—No church, no prayers, no Saints to remind us, therefore the day of rest was spent much in the same manner as the others, even by those who have no duty to do. Dined at the landing with Mr. Adams, keeping entertainment there. A. Shepherd sold off his things at vendue in the evening.

Monday, December 23d, 1776.—The ice so hard as makes it good sledding over the Lake.

Tuesday, December 24th, 1776.—The whole of the men on Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence ordered to parade to-morrow morning at troop beating.

Wednesday, December 25th, 1776.—Being Christmas we paraded according to orders on the ice and snow the whole brigade, and went through sundry manœuvres, continuing until 2 o'clock, and the men almost perished, we were dismissed. The whole of Col. Whitcomb's officers except four were not out, consequently their men did not parade; upon which they were all immediately arrested by Col. Wayne. After parade, the Major, &c, went over to M. Hay's to dine, and did not return until very late. Most amazing works were transacted by Col. Craig and part of the Pennsylvania regiment, at Ticonderoga, in a drunken frolick this evening. Col. Whitcomb beat, stabbed, and most shamefully abused with the guard and sundry of his officers who came to his relief, and that for no reason at all, but to satisfy their drunken career. Capt. Bloomfield and Ad. Shepherd set out home this morning by way of Skeenesborough.

Thursday, December 26th, 1776.—Very snowy day. Col. Whitcomb's officers were not actually arrested as was at first ordered; but by complaint Col. Craig was, for his last night's work, which if it be not made up will certainly go very much against him.

The night proved equally stormy with the day, so that two men coming from Skeenesborough to this place, suffered greatly, one perished 5 miles off from here, and the other but just escaped.*

December 26th, 1776.

* The several commanders of regiments or corps are in their next return to insert all the casualties that have happened by death or otherwise since Gen. Gates left

Friday, December 27th, 1776.—This morning it ceased snowing, it being about knee deep. Visited the sick, and made provision in wood and other necessaries for them; still continued with Major B. in his mess: M. Hay and Pierce, Paymaster General, dined with us, and we had some very agreeable discourse.

Saturday, December 28th, 1776.—Cloudy and cold.

"Garrison orders to be observed by the troops for Ticonderoga and Mt. Independence:

"The reveilee to beat at the break of day or gun fire every morning. The troop at half-past 8 o'clock, and the long roll at half after 9 for the guard to parade, fresh shaved, well powdered, arms and accoutrements in good order.

2d. "The retreat to beat at sunset, when the roll of each company is to be called, and every person absent to be reported to the officer commanding the company, and to be punished at the direction of a Court Martial.

"3d. No person that is not a commissioned officer is to be permitted to go out of the garrison or camp after retreat beating; nor is any person whatever to be suffered to return in after tatoo, which is to beat at 8 o'clock in the evening.

"4th. No officer is to sleep out of the garrison or camp on any pretence whatever. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier who shall commit any nuisance in or about the barracks or camp, shall receive 20 lashes, well laid on, on his bare back for every such offence.

"5th. The respective Quarter Masters are to visit the barracks twice a week to see that no damage is done to them, and to cause all offal and other dirt to be carried off the parade every day. The 2d and 4th Regiments of Pennsylvania are to march into the barracks to-morrow—the fourth Rifle Companies belonging to them are to remain at the French lines—the officers of which will be accountable for all damage that may be done to the huts, as they must be reserved for the troops on their march to relieve this garrison."

Sunday, December 29th, 1776.—Spent the day in the house.

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this place. Col. Wayne is sorry to find so little attention paid to general orders by some officers; he now once for all solemnly declares that he is determined to have them obeyed in the minutest point.

Fair return is immediately to be made of the names of the soldiers who have been engaged to serve during the war agreeably to a former order.

Capt. James Taylor, of the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, is appointed Judge Advocate to this army, vice Capt. Bloomfield, and is to be obeyed as such.

Monday, Dec. 30th, 1776.—Slaying very good; nothing material.*

Tuesday, December 31st, 1776.—Troops all ordered to parade to-morrow morning. Mr. Gifford still continues very low, and the Captain gone, so that I have the whole trouble of the company.

Wednesday, January 1st, 1777.—This is the first new year that ever the American States enjoyed, and this they receive with great affliction; may heaven relieve them ere the year numbers its full days. News Years day brought us news, but not the least suited to mirth. By the most authentic accounts from home, Gen. Lee is taken prisoner, and the enemy at Trenton in full possession of the Jerseys—occasioned by the times of our men being out, and they forsook their General to take care of their wives and children. My native place suffers greatly, and my friends that are therein; for whom I feel most sensibly. Yet it does by no means discourage me, but rather excites in me a thirst after satisfaction. This day, which was stormy, I was ordered on board the New York Gondola with 20 of our men, Capt. Dickinson and Ensign Thomas with 30 of theirs on board the Trumbull Galley. So accordingly I went, but found that not more than 7 or 8 men could possibly live on board: I dismissed the remainder to go to their huts, I myself, however, slept on board.

Thursday, January 2d, 1777.—This day I was backward and forward endeavoring to get the number of men on board altered, which I obtained in the evening, when the following orders were given:

Lt. Elmer with 20 of his men to go on board the Galley Gates; Serg. Coe with 12 of Capt. Dickinson's men on board the Galley Trumbull—whilst a Corporal and 6 men from Col. Buel's Regiment take the York Gondola; I, however, did not go on board this night.

Friday, January 3d, 1777.--This day being very cold, I went on board the Galley Gates with our men, which are fit for duty, and took possession of her, leaving Serg. Dore and some other well men to take care of the sick.

Regimental Orders.

December 29th, 1776.

*As it is very evident that several soldiers screen themselves from duty either through pretence of sickness, or by absenting themselves from roll call, of which number it is to be lamented that Serjeants make a part; Major Barber orders, as a reward for those who attend faithfully on parade, that the whole rum drawn for the whole regiment be divided among them: and as a punishment for delinquents, that those who do not appear without a just cause, be the next day ordered on duty or fatigue.

Major Barber is much astonished to hear that some of this regiment are so void

Saturday, January 4th, 1777.—Very cold, freezing weather. Busy moving on board and getting our men there; the accommodations not very good. After getting the things on board, having charge of the whole given me, I issued rules and regulations to be observed on board the fleet.

Sunday, January 5th, 1777.—Cold and frosty weather. Fresh troops arrived here to-day from Skeenesborough.

Monday, January 6th, 1777.—Piercing cold weather. More troops came in to-day, being the remainder of Col. Simon's Regiment of Massachusetts forces, 3 months men. Continue on board the Galley. Ordered to send off the sick as opportunity offers. Mr. Gifford set out for Albany.*

Tuesday, January 7th, 1777.—Our men which are not on board the Galley, ordered into the rooms to make way for the new troops.

Wednesday, January 8th, 1777.—Daniel Lawrence, Elijah Wheat, Henry Bragg and Oth. Johnson set out in sleds for Albany to-day. We hear farther news of the barbarities which the British troops commit towards our people in the Jerseys; likewise that Gen. Washington has taken the rear guard of the enemy as they were retreating from Trenton to Brunswick for winter quarters, which consisted of a number of officers and soldiers to the amount of 1700, with some brass field pieces. God grant it may be so; and hope ere long we shall be permitted to go and see the carryings on.

Thursday, January 9th, 1777.—This day, though cold, the whole of the troops here were paraded on the ice, and continued going through sundry manuœvres for two or three hours, till we had like to have perished. After which we were dismissed; afterwards repaired on board.

Friday, January 10th, 1777.—Spent the day as usual among the men, and preparing some of them to leave the ground.

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of respect for their native province, (New Jersey) and so disobedient to the most positive orders, as to enlist with officers of other States. In order the more effectually to execute Gen. Gate's orders which he issued a few days before he left this ground, Major Barber declares that any soldier enlisting, or proposing to enlist, with any officer belonging to any other State than New Jersey, shall receive as severe a punishment as can be inflicted agreeably to the Articles of War.

January 6th, 1777.

*Notwithstanding the repeated orders to have the sick properly attended, and every possible care taken of the men, Col. Wayne finds himself necessitated to send them off the ground, in order to preserve the lives of men, who at another day may render essential service to their country. The commissioned officers of their respective regiments whose times are almost expired, are to send a portion of their

Saturday, January 11th, 1777.—Serg. Street Maskell, James Ray, Sumuel Jackson, John Caskerson, Robt. Griggs and Philip set out for Albany, being unwell, for the recovery of their healths. A scout went out from our regiment to-day for Crown Point to intercept spies of the enemy, if any there should be coming among us. In the afternoon the whole of the sick ordered to prepare to go off to-morrow. Spent part of the day with Major Barber, Dr. Dunham and Mr. Norcross, &c., up in barracks.

Sunday, January 12th, 1777.—Two o'clock, P. M., by order of Col. Wayne, we paraded on the ice and exercised in the cold almost frozen till quite dark, when being dismissed I repaired on board much troubled with the rheumatism proceeding from standing so long in the cold. Capt. Imlay went down to-day with a number of our sick of the regiment—Charles Bowen and Jos. Garrison were the only two which went from our Company.

Monday, January 14th, 1777.—Very busy in trying to get away some more of our sick, but could not succeed. Col. Wayne came on board, and finding no sentry, (as we have not kept one in the day time) he damned all our souls to hell, and immediately ordered two by night and one by day, which I immediately put in execution—but shall not forget his damns, which he is very apt to bestow upon our people; but my great consolation is, that the power thereof is not in his hands, blessed be God for it.

Tuesday, January 14th, 1777.—The sun even in the most pleasantest days thaws but very little. Major Barber and sundry of the officers went to Crown Point in sleighs for a pleasure spell; not well, stayed on board all day.

Wednesday, January 15th, 1777.–Up trying to get shoes for the men, but could not. Ordered to parade to-morrow on the ice—which I think a very extraordinary thing in our Major when on command to order us on parade; nor do I think his refusing to let me have shoes was acting an impartial part. However, I will endeavor invariably to obey orders and note the consequences.

Thursday, January 16th, 1777.—Went up to the barracks and paraded, were dismissed; and paraded again, but it continuing to snow, we did not go on the ice to fire as was ordered. Received December pay from the Paymaster; bought some shoes, &c. Had considerable dispute with M. Barber, on points of Divinity.

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sick down to Albany in sleds, as they arrive, with an officer to attend them: that they are treated with the greatest tenderness and humanity on their way, as they will answer for the contrary conduct at their peril. No sleds or carriages are to return to Skeenesborough without first permission from Head Quarters.

Friday, January 17th, 1777.—This day the old brigade was paraded on the ice, and had 9 rounds of damaged cartridges without balls given them, which were fired away as the different kinds of firing went through. The day was excessive cold, yet we continued on the ice for near four hours, and were then dismissed.

Saturday, January 18th, 1777.—Lt. Cooper of the first came on board.

Sunday, January 19th, 1777.—Two of our men were ordered out on the scout with the others of the regiment. Major Barber seemed very snarling because our men did not do enough duty, when in truth he cannot deny but he has favored every company more than ours. News of the success of Gen. Washington over the enemy in the Jerseys, for which the regiment was called together and informed.

Monday, January 20th, 1777.—I hear that Col. Wayne is promoted to Brigadier-General, but believe it is a joke.

The news received yesterday from the Jerseys, is of such a salutary nature as to revive one's spirits afresh.

Tuesday, January 21st, 1777.—I spent much of the day in the gun room examining and putting to rights the cartridges, several of which we found damaged.

Wednesday, January 22d, 1777.—Spent the day on board writing, exercising cannon, &c. Towards evening went up and played a few games of whist with some of the officers. Part of Col. Wood's Regiment preparing to march off the ground tomorrow morning.

Thursday, January 23d, 1777.—Hear that Major Barber intends ordering us on shore for others to come on board, fearing, I suppose, our men cannot have fatigue and guard enough without driving them from pillow to post.

The above was verified, for about 10 o'clock Lt. Mott and Ensign Stout, the effectives of Capt. Patterson's Company, came down with orders from Major Barber to take post on board, and for me immediately to resume my former post in the battalion, which I put in execution, though at the same time thought it, as it really appears, very hard. Came and took lodging at Sharp's —played whist till 12 o'clock, and then went to bed.

[*To be Continued.*]